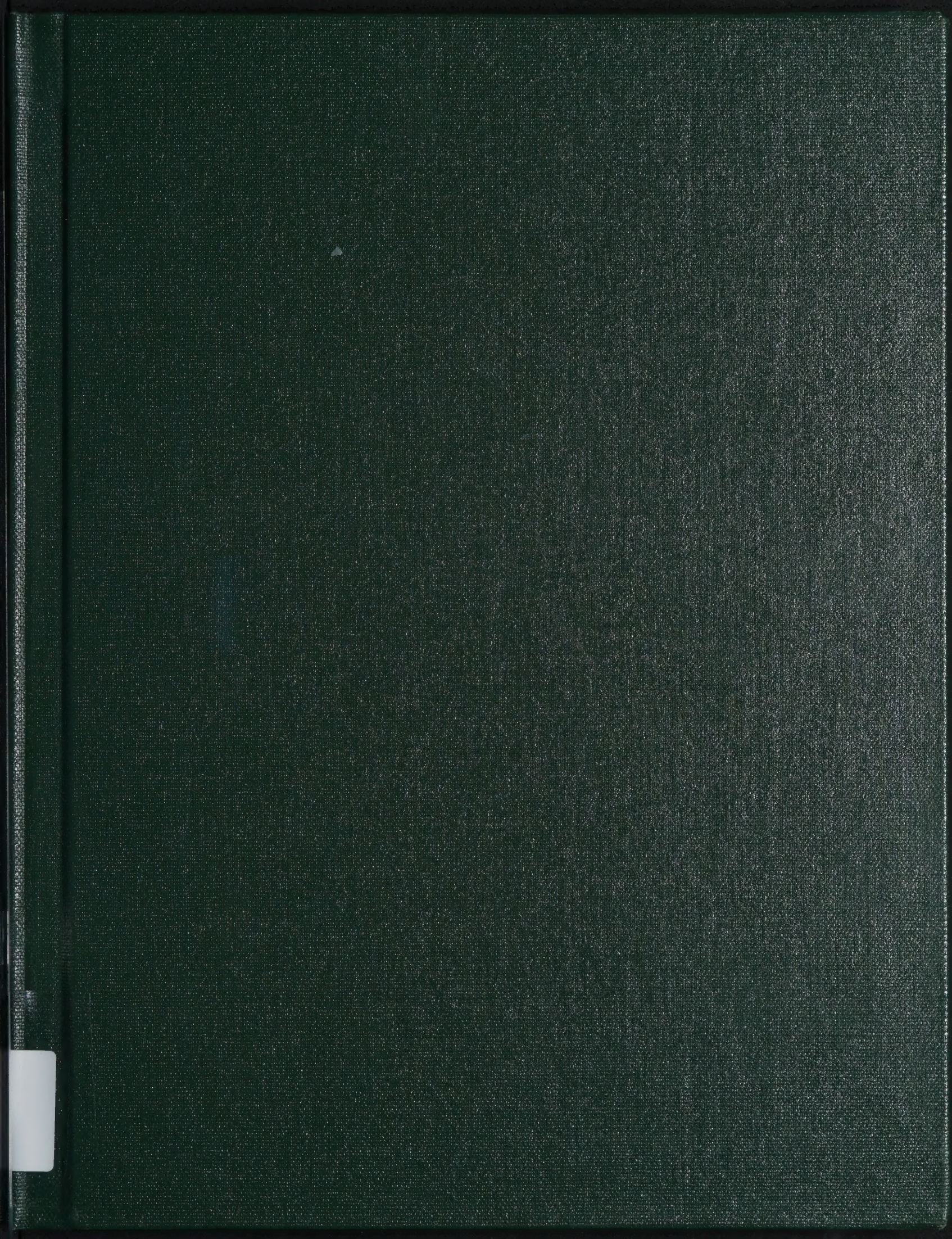








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Schultz, Mary.  
Old homes of Logansport,  
Indiana

LOGANSPORT PUBLIC LIBRARY





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## OLD HOMES

OF

## LOGANSPT, INDIANA

compiled by

Miss Mary Shultz

no page 122

LOGANSPT, INDIANA

1960



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# LOGANSPORT PUBLIC LIBRARY

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## CASS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Located on the third floor of the city building  
Logansport, Indiana

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### OBJECT (FROM THE CONSTITUTION)

The object of the Historical Society is the collection and preservation of all material calculated to shed light on the natural, civil and political history of Cass County, Indiana; the publication and circulation of historical documents, the promotion of useful knowledge, and the friendly and profitable intercourse of such citizens as are disposed to promote these ends.

### FIRST SETTLERS

|                                          |                                                  |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| ams Township: Jackson Conner (1828)      | Eel Township: Major Daniel Bell (1827)           |
| thelehem Township: John R. Hinton (1830) | Jackson Township: James Dixon (1841)             |
| one Township: Andrew Kline (1834)        | Jefferson Township: George Cicott (1826 or 1827) |
| ay Township: Elder John Scott (1827)     | Miami Township: Peter Berry (1831)               |
| inton Township: James Burch (1826)       | Noble Township: James Hood (1827)                |
| er Creek Township: Noah Fouts (1839)     | Tipton Township: John Forgy                      |
| risson Township: John Fletcher           | Washington Township: Alexander Chamberlain       |

### THE PIONEER

We, to the pioneer with pleasure look  
In his Hoosier nest beside the brook,  
Where dense forests, his hands did clear,  
An honest heart, bearing good cheer.

Where father and mother strove to give  
You and me character worthy to live,  
Pushing onward, with hardships untold,  
With steadfast purpose, fearless and bold.

To the honest heart in that Hoosier breast  
Brought up in that homely Hoosier nest,  
We, of today, owe much that is grand,  
Much that's worth while, in this Hoosier land.







## DO YOU KNOW?

LOGANSPOORT--Hugh McKeen, an Indian trader and first merchant to locate here, suggested the town be named after Captain Logan, a Shawnee chief, who lost his life while attesting his fidelity to the white people in 1812. Col. J. B. Durett and Chauncey Carter suggested that "port" be added as the town was located between two rivers. Hence the name Logansport.

TWELVE MILE--In 1901, the Cincinnati, Chicago and Louisville Railroad was built and left this town (originally called Hen Peck) about a half mile to the east of the railroad. The town was practically abandoned and the new town sprang up on either side of the railroad. Originally laid out in 1852.

METEA--(Formerly New Hamilton) (1853) Named for an Indian Chief.

ROYAL CENTER--Laid out in 1845 by Elissus Andrus.

LEWISBURG--Laid out in 1834 or 1835 by Lewis Bowyer.

CLYMERS--Laid out by David Clymer in 1869.

LAKE CICOTT--Laid out in 1868. Originally called Lakeville by James Duffey.

GEORGETOWN--First settled in 1835 by George Cicott.

LINCOLN--Laid out in 1855 by Theodore Lincoln.

GALVESTON--Laid out in 1854 by James Carter.

WALTON--Laid out by Gilbert Wall in 1852.

ADAMSBORO--Laid out in 1872 by G. E. Adams.

OLD TOWNE--(Ke-ne-pa-com-a-qu) was an Indian village on the north bank of Eel River.

DEACON--Never regularly laid out but got its name from the oldest settler, William R. Deacon.

YOUNG AMERICA--Had its beginning about 1855 when Thomas Henry came to this location, then a dense forest, cleared a space of two acres on which to erect a saw mill. With log wagons and ox teams he hauled, from Logansport, an engine and boiler, over mud and corduroy roads and set up the first steam saw mill south of Deer Creek. He picked up a piece of chalk, and wrote on the boiler--"Young America"--its present name.

LUCERNE--Originally called "Altoner" in honor of Mr. Al Toner who was instrumental in building the railroad. Later it was called "Nebo" then "Lucerne". Laid out in 1883 by Edward Freshour.

ONWARD--Laid out in 1846 by Ambrose Surface.

ANOKA--(Formerly called Cuba) Laid out in 1853 by John Nanna.





PUBLICATIONS ON LOCAL HISTORY, OBTAINABLE AT LOGANSPORT PUBLIC LIBRARY OR HISTORICAL ROOM  
IN THE CITY BUILDING

Kingman's Historical Atlas of Cass County  
(1878)

Helm's History of Cass County (1886)

Pastime Sketches by W. S. Wright (1907)

Removal of the Pottawottamies (McDonald)

Biographical History of Cass and other  
counties (1898)

History of Indiana by Dillon (1858)

History of Indiana by Goodrich (1875)

History of Indiana by W. H. Smith (1897)

History of Indiana by Levering (1909)

Sketches of Our Own Times by Turpee (1903)

Biddle Miscellany (1840 to 1900) 102 Vol.

Early Indiana Sketches by Smith (1858)

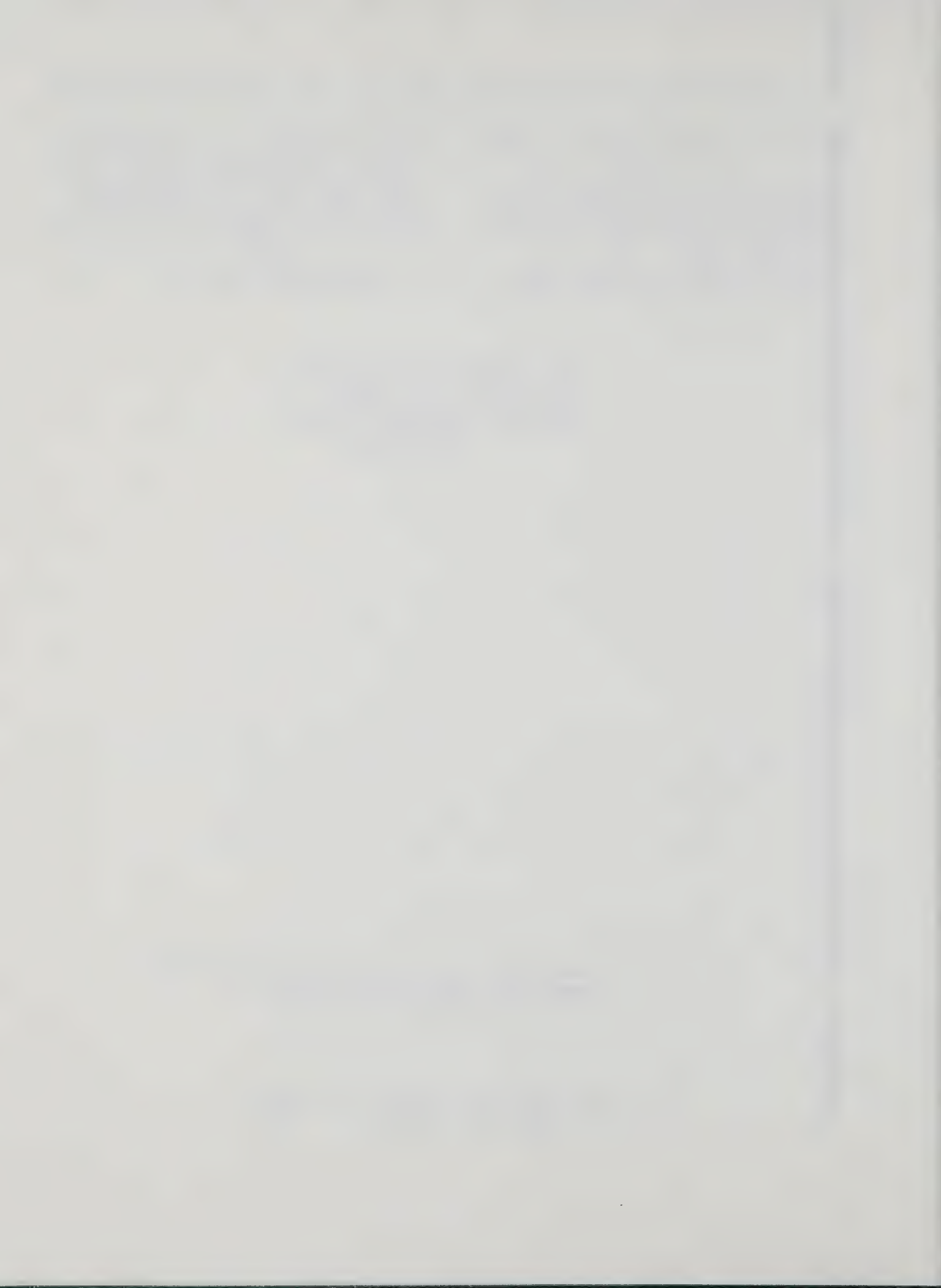
History of Cass County by Dr. J. Z. Powell  
(1912)

Historical Sketches of the Wabash Valley  
(Whicker) and others.

Lives of great men all remind us,  
We can make our lives sublime,  
And departing, leave behind us  
Footprints on the sands of time.  
--(Longfellow).

This leaflet prepared by Mrs. Marguerite Knepper, Publicity Chairman  
Material taken from Kingman's Atlas and  
Dr. Powell's History of Cass County

LOGANSPORT PUBLIC LIBRARY





LOGANSPOORT OBSERVES ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH BIRTHDAY 1935  
ORIGINAL PLAN FOR CITY AT CONFLUENCE OF EEL AND WABASH RIVERS  
WAS PLOTTED APRIL 10, 1828 BY CHAUNCEY CARTER, GOVERNMENT SURVEYOR.

Logansport today is observing the one hundred and seventh anniversary of its birth.

On April 10, 1828, Chauncey Carter, government surveyor attached to the office of John Tipton, Indian land agent, "surveyed and laid out the original plan for an unnamed village between the Wabash and Eel rivers, near their junction, containing 11 lots" according to data compiled by Miss Lavina Knowlton of the Cass County Historical Society.

The village for which the name Logansport was selected soon after the survey was made, was designated as the seat of justice in the newly established Cass County on August 12, 1829, and was incorporated February 17, 1838.

Carter came to this city as surveyor of Indian land grants along the margin of the Wabash river with General John Tipton. His entire life was devoted to the public wealth from the time he was elected to the first board of county commissioners in 1829 to the day of his death in the chair of county treasurer. He assisted General John Tipton in establishing Eel River Seminary September 27, 1828 that was the initiatory step toward development of the excellent school system of the city following on the heels of erection of crude dwellings on the spots upon which now repose modern homes and business structures. He served as the second postmaster of Logansport succeeding Hugh B. McKeen, was judge of the probate court, superintendent of the division of the Wabash and Erie canal, county surveyor and city engineer.

#### ORIGINAL PLAN

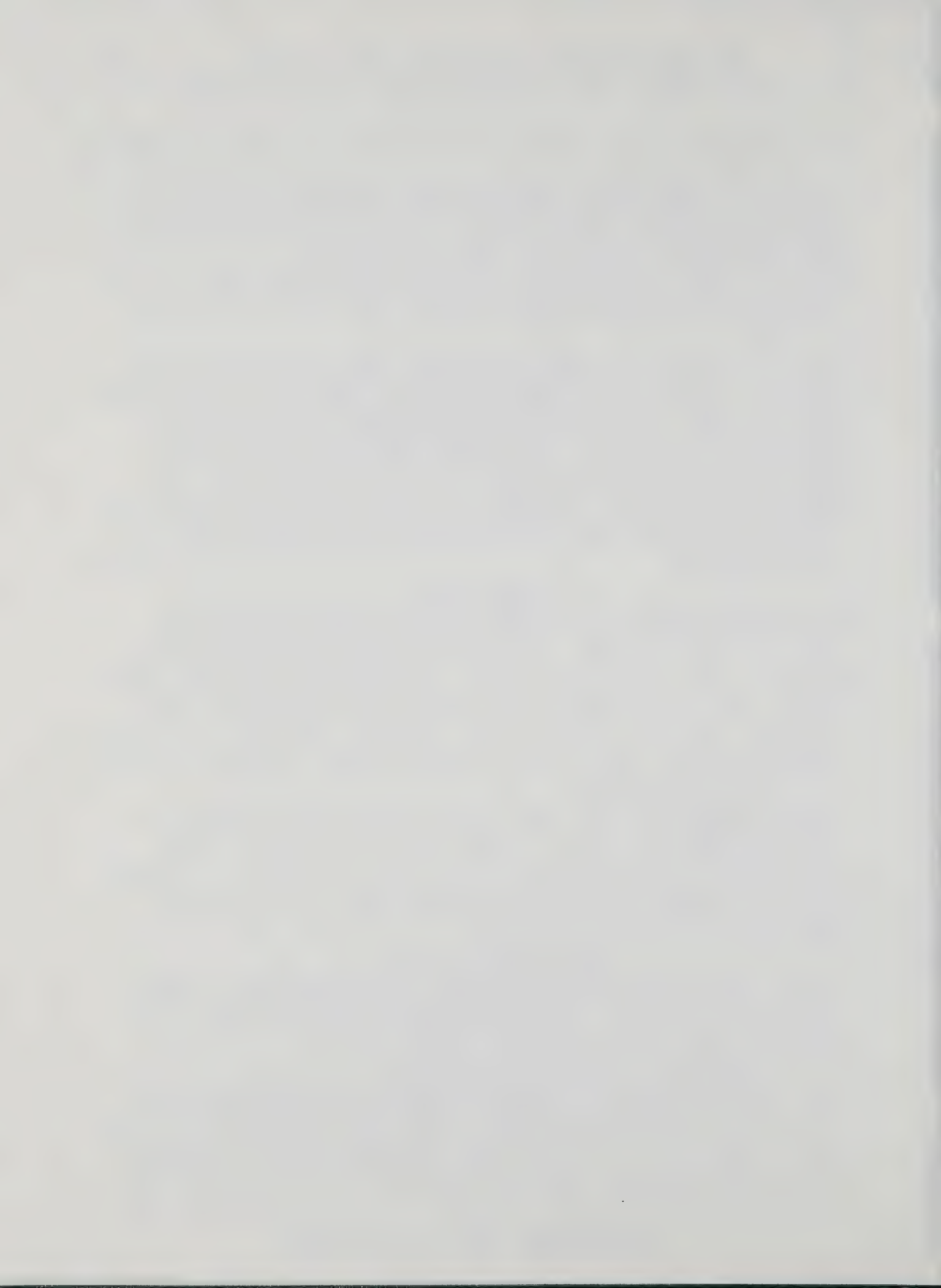
The original plan of Logansport embraced a small area situated in the southeast corner of the reservation granted to George Cicott by the treaty of October 16, 1826. The plan was an unpretentious plot in the shape of a right angled triangle with a base (Canal street later Erie Ave. running parallel to the general course of the Wabash river and having five squares and the perpendicular (Fifth street) having four squares on its front and intervening standard lots and fractions, according to Dr. J. Z. Powell, historian, whose recordings are included in the wealth of historical pieces possessed by the Cass County Historical Society located on the third floor of the city building.

Townsmen assembled one day under the branching elms bordering the Wabash to select a name for their territory rapidly drawing inhabitants for its important location as a trading post and its ingenious people. Hugh McKeen took the stand to propose that the little village be named after Captain Logan, Shawanee chief who lost his life while attesting his fidelity to the white people. The chief received his memorial, for the town was named Logan's Port, the two words later conveniently run together to emerge in the name of the fair city of today.

#### JORDAN VIGUS FIRST MAYOR

Politics in Logan's Port began April 3, 1838, the date the townspeople elected Jordan Vigus, whose portrait graces the Historical Society walls, first mayor of the town. The same date citizens cast their votes in favor of John S. Patterson for recorder and Robert S. Stevenson for treasurer. Alderman completed the town's first ruling body.

The brave little band of people holding on to their scalps with one hand and waging a fight for material existence with the other determined that citizens of Logan's Port should educate their children and worship the God meting out whatever success they were to enjoy. They hewed logs in the dense woodlands far into the night after their day's labors for building of schools and churches. Among the first temples of worship erected were: First Baptist, Broadway M. E., Market Street M. E., Wheatland Street, St. Vincent & Paul and St. Bridget Churches.





Masonry in Logansport was practically as old as the Indiana lodge itself, for in 1828 when churches were established and Logansport was little more than two months old, Tipton Lodge, F. and A. M. was organized with Hiram Todd named first worthy master.

Instrumentive in the encouragement of learning and the establishment of business were the first settlers: General John Tipton, general agent for Pottawattomie and Miami Indians sent here in 1828 by President Monroe after a career in Corydon, Indiana capitol, and Fort Wayne; Colonel John B. Ducret, secretary to General Tipton; Major Daniel Bell, Chauncey Carter, Alexander Chamberlain, Joseph Barron, Hugh B. McKeen, Gillis McBean and Dr. Hiram Todd.

#### EEL RIVER SEMINARY

General Tipton was prime mover in aggregating a subscription to build a school. He subscribed \$150 toward erecting on the Chauncey Carter lot the Eel River Seminary in 1828 that went into session in March, 1829, with John McKinney as the old-time schoolmaster. Cass County histories record that attendance of the school by the youngsters who plodded through deep snows reached the remarkable per cent of 76, the envy of surrounding villages.

LOGANSPOET NEWSPAPER  
February 1, 1939

WAY BACK WHEN

When The French Post Park, on the south bank of the Wabash, near Lockport, was dedicated in 1923, the late Honorable Rufus Magee made the dedicatory address and recalled that 74 years before his mother delived the Fourth of July address at a celebration at these same grounds.

What an optimist was the first settler, who started the first hotel here and played the parts of manager, clerk, bellboy, cook, chambermaid-- and often guest. Rates at that first inn of Chamberlains of 1826 included for keeping a horse one night, hay and grain, 50 cents; for victualling, per meal, 25 cents; lodging, 12 1-2 cents; brandy, per half pint, 50 cents; wines, rum, per half pint 50 cents; whiskey, per half pint, twenty five cents.

The seminary building, three story stone structure on Thirteenth between Broadway and Market, completed in 1849, cost \$6,465.11. Today's Junior High is being constructed in this same square at a cost 15 times as much.

In the stage coach days 100 years ago Philadelphia was the center of trade and guide books carefully told tourists how to get there. A man who had been to New York and back in those days was a seven day wonder.



November 1, 1927

# AN INDIAN SUMMER DAY

"There is something in October  
Sets the gypsy blood astir;  
We must rise and follow her,  
When, from every hill a flame  
She calls and calls each vagabond by name."

If the poet means that one who loved the open road, the woods, and hills, the valleys and the forests, the great open spaces, has a strain of gypsy blood in his veins, who of us will not plead guilty to this soft impeachment? How this most beautiful and entrancing month lures one and how readily we answer the lure.

## THE OPEN ROAD

One day last week we went as far west as the deserted village of Lockport, now remembered only by name, following the road along the foot of the hills on the north and the valley and the river on the south. The day was perfect, the bright sun shining out of a cloudless sky without a fleck of an errant cloud to mar the serene blue sky.

From Lockport we drove to the top of the hill, something like one hundred feet above the river, got out of the car and looked over the wide valley to the encircling hills to the south. A semi opaque haze hung over valley and river, through which the sun's rays wove a thread of yellow--the first day of Indian Summer. Another such panorama cannot be found anywhere in Northern Indiana. The fertile valley, the broad river going unfettered over it all, appeals with irresistible emotion to the aesthetic spirit of the beholder. We lingered here a bit, enjoying the entrancing beauty of it all, loath to leave it.

A little way north of the hills are two roads, unimproved, that lead over the hills and through the valleys, winding in and out as old roads will, until suddenly they come out into the open and turn homeward. We lingered along these old roads admiring the wonderful coloring of the shrubs and forest trees.

Here are all the colors that nature's laboratory provides, --the dark red of the red oak, the pind of the maple, the brown of the sumac, and the merged green, purple and red of the water oak, all testify to the wizardry of nature--its hand-work that defies the most facile brush of the artist or the pen of the writer.

## VAGRANT THOUGHTS

We thought if the worker could see this wonderful product of nature, and breathe this soft air with its ozone, how he would revel in all this grandeur. How here he could divorce himself from car, irritation and worry, incident to our prosaic life, and feel that it was far better for both mental and physical health, to have one day of such pleasure than a lifetime of drudgery. What charm there is in walking through the forest, listening to rustling leaves, watching the antics of the squirrels and the chipmunk and listening to the twitter of the birds. And then the flowers and the bittersweet.

Perhaps it is not generally known that the rarest and most beautiful of all the flowers are the two gentians--the fringed and the bottle--the first grows in moist places, under the tall grass, the other in the sandy uplands. The fringed is bell shaped and of a very dark blue.

Both bloom in October and both are all but extinct. One must know their habitation to find them. The golden rod, the aster and the Black-eyed Susan are far more common but without the landscape would be less attractive.

## THE WORK OF GOD

And this, from another poet, expresses far better than we can an Indian Summer day:

"A haze on the far horizon,  
The infinite, tender sky,  
The ripe, rich tint of the oorn-fields,  
And the wild geese sailing high,  
And all over upland and lowland,  
The charm of the goldenrod,  
Some of us call it Autumn  
And others call it God."



## A HOOSIER LISTENING POST

By Kate Milner Rabb

A snowstorm of the "good old days" is described in the following article found in a scrapbook of the seventies and eighties. It was clipped from the Louisville Courier-Journal and is dated Logansport, Ind., Feb. 15 (Year not given, though internal evidence indicates the early eighties). The unknown reporter, it will be seen was a sprightly correspondent.

"Leaving Lafayette on the night of the 12th instant, in the midst of a terrific snowstorm that blinded you at every step, I boarded the belated train on the Wabash & St. Louis railroad at 6:10 p.m.

"The storm was a regular blizzard. It was a starver, as the Germans would say, it had been blowing a furious gale all day, and clouds of snow were driven about in blinding masses. The famous Wabash was on a high old rampage from the previous rains, sweeping off bridges, breaking through levees, inundating the lowlands and delaying trains.

"The streets of Lafayette were deserted except now and then when a solitary pedestrian could be seen with sails close reefed as if he feared to be capsized on the ice clad pavements and overwhelmed in the snow drifts. Not a female could be seen on the streets that day, because they are supposed to carry too much sail for such a gale. Business was at a standstill, and merchants hung shivering around their stoves while the disconsolate drummer hung aloof and 'stood around' like a poor boy at a frolic. On such a day, drummers are always de trop, and have a poor showing. A few Louisville men could be heard discussing such a climate, and muttering curses deep but not loud.

"The Lahr house was full to repletion, and the comforts, I enjoyed on the inside made the external horrors rather tolerable. The train on the Wabash was delayed two hours, and a few of the more hardy and adventurous of the undismayed drummers went to look at the raging Wabash River.

"It had spread over everywhere and everything, threatening the lower parts of the city. The appearance of the river would have gladdened the heart of that old salt, Secretary Thompson (Hayes's friend could he have witnessed the mad uproar of the waters and have heard what those wild waves were saying. The rubber ice had given up and let go and was coming down with resistless force, sweeping everything before it. The distinguished ex-secretary of the navy would have been as powerless as King Canute had he striven to stay and upbraid those icy waves.

"At six forty p.m. I boarded the delayed train and set sail for Logansport, steering due east. It was thirty eight miles off. The gallant train made the distance in less than one hour, averaging forty miles in sixty minutes, including one stop. The ice cracked and the steel rails hissed and shrieked in their frozen agony as we sped over the icebound ties.

"The snow was a drifting mass, smothering the breath of the brakemen and deadening the whistle of the locomotive into a hoarse howl as she rushed madly on, with a fierce gale flanking the train at every turn of the wheels. It was a wild flight and exhilarating from its dangers. The storm howled; the blizzard hissed and whistled: the locomotive's whistle was reduced to a hoarse growl.

"But we made it all right. Several passengers were heard to wonder if the bridge over the Wabash had given way and if we would be engulfed in the gleaming, icy waters. At last, the bridge was reached, and without making a pause, we were half way across the first span before we realized the fact. In a moment, we were on Biddle's Island, and we all took breath. Then the right arm of the river was crossed and the lights from a hundred windows greeted our eyes. The 'bus' men snatched us up to the hotel and then we rejoiced that two men were saved unto the world." The continuation of this story will appear in this column tomorrow.

## LOGANSPORT NEWSPAPER

April 28, 1940

## FORGOTTEN INDUSTRIES IN CLAY TWP.

By Slate Cline

The first mill erected in Clay Township was in 1833 on what is known as the Elstroth farm. This was near the head of Tick Creek. A log building contained the buhr for grinding corn, later another buhr was added for wheat and each patron bolted by hand their grist.

Johnathan Washington was the operator, later the farm was owned by a Mr. Carr, grandfather of Mrs. Mattie Scott Funk of near Adamsboro.

Charles and J. Demoss erected the first saw mill on Florys Creek, just north of the County Infirmary. This creek was probably the one flowing through the Dr. Wild and county farm, emptying into Tick Creek.

1837, George Julian erected a saw mill near the present home of Jno Fissel, ex-county assessor. This burned in 1843 and a new mill was built including a shingle machine and a carding mill to handle wool. I think it was owned by the Julians in later years.

In 1838 a mill was operated by Andy Waymer on the Hamilton farm, possibly the present Pear farm, as Tick Creek goes through that farm to Eel River. In 1834 a tannery was erected on the Simpson farm by Jno. Murphy who operated it for several years. This is the farm now owned by A. M. Walker of Miami Township.

Spring Creek has its source just a short distance east of Spring Creek Church. In 1836 Henry Miller erected a mill near the present dam near the road that goes east just south of the church. Later Samuel Gingrich, grandfather of Harry Gingrich, purchased and remodeled or built an up to date mill. Later the dam broke and the mill abandoned, and grass grew there where the back water was.

Flory brothers and others thought to make a new dam, fish ponds and sell lots for cottages. One cobble stone cottage was built, work started on a water wheel, expected to supply electricity to any who might want it, but during a freshet, the same dam bursted and the fish started down to the Mississippi River. Later the WPA put in another dam farther up the creek. Last summer the water was so low, a boat could not have gone far.

In 1845, Mr. Sutherland built a mill on the creek about a mile farther down on the present Ira Moore farm, formerly Dyer McConnell farm. It was abandoned about 1886 and I believe Harry Gingrich's father was one of the later operators.

A J. L. Miller built a woolen mill about half way between the two grist mills, afterward operated by Joshua Scott. I remember a visit there with my grandmother who was an old time weaver. Religious congregations from Metea used to come to this place for baptismal ceremonies. Mr. Will Cunningham owns the old mill site. A distillery was built in 1840 by Morgan brothers near the mouth of the creek.



## LOGANSPOUT NEWSPAPER

December 1, 1928

## A HOOSIER LISTENING POST

By Kate Milner Rabb

There seemed to be no end to the number of interesting objects in the Logansport museum. There was a fascinating scrapbook containing 307 silhouettes of Logansport people; there was a file of the Lawrenceburg Western Statesman for 1832, far, far, from home. On the first page--it was when VanBuren was candidate for Vice President, a parody on "Rockaby Baby, in the Tree Top," on stanza of which was

Hushaby, Martin,  
Let the wind blow,  
You will be vice president,  
Whether or no.

There was a scrapbook collection by Mrs. W.D. Pratt of Indianapolis, formerly of Logansport, which contains programs of entertainments in Logansport long, long, ago. There were many other things, all of which I wanted to examine, but Egeria kept reminding me that it was growing dark and that we must go.

Finally we left, reluctantly, and arrived at the front door of the city hall to find it locked. "We'll go to the Police court entrance," said Egeria, "and get a taxi there." She left me in the hall while she went to look for a telephone; and, looking around for a chair, I saw one in a room at the side and asked the pleasant looking man at the desk who was wearing a large star, if I might sit down. "It's the first time I've ever been in a Police court," I hastened to explain. "I hope it won't be hard to get out. I am so tired I just have to sit down." "Have you been working here?" he asked. "Just talking about the coverlet exhibit upstairs," I said, "and looking at the museum." "I went up to look at those coverlets," he confessed. "We have one, too. It is in my wife's family and-----" He launched into the story of the coverlet and the migration of his and his wife's families, both pioneers, from the East to "the western country," and we were still in the midst of it when Egeria returned with the news that the taxi had arrived. Then the big man with the star drew a paper from his pocket and handed it to me. It was a newspaper paragraph announcing the fact that Chief of Police Warren J. Butler had been admitted to the Society of Indiana Pioneers. "I will be over to the meeting Dec. 7 and 8," he said as he bade us farewell.

That night, in which the windows disclosed wide stretches of moonlighted fields, the wind blew wildly through the bare boughs of the forest trees about Egeria's country home, and we awoke in the morning to find a light snow over the brown fields. A perfect morning for a drive, we agreed, even though cold, and presently the friends arrived who were to take us over the Pottawotomie trail, and to other points of interest.

There was so much to see in the short time that one should be pardoned for any mistakes of memory. The Michigan road, the Erie Canal, the site of "Olde Towne," across the river from which the battle started, this site marked by the D. A. R. some years ago; Durett Park, a much-loved community park which commemorates this pioneer citizen, Col. Durett; Lockport one of the most interesting and best preserved of the old landmarks of canal days, a piece of concrete masonry which forms an aqueduct through which Burnett's creek still flows, and which was built years ago to allow the creek to flow under the canal.

The Pottawotomie trail, well marked, is the trail over which the Pottawotomie Indians started on their long journey to Kansas after the government had purchased their lands. It is sometimes called the Trail of

Death because so many of them died on the way. The procession led by John Tipton, under orders from Governor Wallace, was about three miles long it is said. It consisted of Indians on Ponies and on foot; armed guards, and sixty government wagons drawn by ox teams. On the wagons were loaded the women and children, the sick, aged and feeble. One can imagine with little difficulty the feelings of the Indians as they passed for the last time along this beautiful trail, with its view over hill and valley.

Georgetown, old warehouses, heights, valleys, the winding river, and the sky was deeply blue. The light layer of snow increased the beauty of the scene; the bare trees disclosed unguessed views; and what is more beautiful than a winding river along whose course the sycamores lift their white arms to the sky?

In town, there were the two rivers, the bridges, Biddle's island with its curious little house of Maryland architecture--a warehouse of canal days. One does not wonder, after such a sight-seeing excursion that Cass county has an enthusiastic historical society. Not many counties have such quantities of material for research and collection.



## LOGANSPOET NEWSPAPER

Sunday

June 9, 1940

LOGANSPOET-THEN AND NOW  
TELLS OF EARLY FIRE HERE  
By Marion Flory

The recent extensive and expensive fire in Logansport induces me to relate some coincidental history relative to this same locality and also a fire that took place many years ago. On January 1, 1874 R. D. Stevens and brother L. B. Stevens started to erect a building on the east and west alley and First street. This structure to serve as a planing mill.

The brothers were burned out the previous summer while conducting such a business on Eel River's Bank at a point where the old Uhl dam connects with said east bank. Mr. R. D. Stevens told the writer that he (Stevens) laid brick on New Years day all day in 1874. I will now relate from memory alone some things that I have retained all these years for which talent I deserve no credit but I thank my creator alone for it.

The writer started to work for those fine brothers on Friday March 6, 1874 and continued to work for them on this old corner lot and the old building until December, 1907, when Bligh and Son took it over. Mr. Stevens died September 9, 1907, although his grave marker says 1908, but that is an error that is now immaterial.

On July 29 (Thursday) 1880, a fire broke out in the rear roof of this building and practically destroyed it. The writer did what he could to fight this fire.

The writer will conclude this narrative by telling the young and middle aged what this part of Logansport looked like in 1874. The Pennsylvania tracks were where they are today but just a single track, no switches or side tracks. Between this track and the Wabash river there were sixteen residences of some of our best and most respected citizens. I will name a few: Dr. J. B. Schultz; Henry Brookmeyer, Sr., father of John F. Brookmeyer; Henry Jenson the father of Mrs. J. D. Ferguson; Adam Wecht the father of Mr. Charles Wecht our veteran merchant policeman and others. On the north side of what is now East Melbourne avenue (it was then Canal Street) stood several old pioneer houses part log and weather boarded and the last house west was of brick and, in a very early day, belonged to John B. Duret a celebrated name in the early history of Logansport.

The Stevens lumber yard included the lot where the English Lutheran Church and parsonage are now; Also where the old Medland homestead is and two or three of the residences south of it on Eel River Avenue. Mrs. Anna Stevens, widow of L. B. Stevens is the only living member I believe of that fine family.

11.

LOGANSPORT NEWSPAPER  
October 11, 1953

BIOGRAPHY OF LOGAN  
By Will Ball

We wish to repeat what we have tried to make clear in the last two articles in this series; the stories of Logan, the Shawnee "half-blood", after whom our town was named by a white who had known him, or, at least, had known about him.

We want our readers to understand that the information concerning this young man comes from an author about whom we know nothing except that one of the staff of the Indiana Historical Bureau assured us that his reputation for accuracy is good. So far as we have noticed,--and we've tried to keep tab on the items--this author, Wallace A. Brice, has stuck pretty close to known facts in general, so we believe it to be fair to accept his statements concerning the man in whom we are interested.

We referred to Logan just now as a young man. Brice says he was taken into the home of General Benjamin Logan, in Lincoln County, Kentucky, in 1786, as a youth. Again Brice speaks of him as a small boy. Assuming age 6 as possible and reasonable, for that event, he would have been about 32 at the time of his death in November, 1812. At that time he was married and had a family.

It should be remembered that the summer of 1812 was a trying one for the United States. War had been declared with England, and, on land, things had not been going well at all. The garrison at Fort Dearborn, now Chicago, had been massacred; Detroit had surrendered, many still say, to an inferior force; Fort Harrison, near Terre Haute, where Captain Zachary Taylor, later President, was in command, was seriously threatened by the Indians, aided by their British allies, and Fort Wayne was heavily invested by others of the same foe.

General William Henry Harrison, Territorial Governor of Indiana until September of that year, left Vincennes, territorial capital, for Cincinnati to assume command of Kentucky and Ohio militia which were to proceed to the relief of Detroit. Learning of Hull's surrender of that post before starting on his trip, he decided to find out the situation at Fort Wayne, before risking his small force against an enemy of unknown strength.

A scouting party, led by a young man William Oliver, started for Fort Wayne, going by way of Wapakoneta, Ohio, was joined there by four friendly Shawnees, including Logan. All of the whites in the party, excepting Oliver, remained behind. Oliver and his four Indians reached the fort about the first of September, gaining entrance in broad daylight through the ranks of the besieging army, numbering over 500.

Once inside, Oliver, sizing up the conditions, decided to stay. He wrote a letter to Harrison, outlining the situation, and gave it to Logan, who, with his three companions, managed to escape and proceed south as far as Piqua, where they met Harrison and his army. As previously mentioned, Logan there enlisted as a scout and guide. He accompanied Harrison back to Fort Wayne, which they reached on September 10, raising the siege.

Shortly afterward Harrison relinquished his command to Brigadier James Winchester, a veteran of the Revolution. Logan remained as a scout, engaged, with the rest of the army, in preparation for an attempt to retake Detroit, attached to General Winchester's headquarters on the Maumee, near the Rapids, at the site of the battle of Fallen Timbers. Surprised by a



superior force while on a scouting trip, he and his companions were driven into camp. When he reported, some one near by remarked, in Logan's hearing, that it looked as if he,-- Logan-- was in complicity with the enemy.

Greatly displeased, Logan and the two who had been with him, Captain John and Bright-horn, again started for the Rapids, determined this time to bring back either a prisoner or a scalp. They hadn't gone a great distance, however, before they met a superior force again, but this time decided to bluff their way through, pretending they were on their way to the British camp with information for the commander. Unfortunately, though, one of the Indians was a Potawatomi chief, Winnemac, who knew Logan intimately.

Nevertheless, Logan persisted in his story, and both groups proceeded together on the way to British headquarters. Logan planned to wait until night, then try to escape under cover of darkness. Overhearing Winnemac advising the British officer to shoot Logan and his friends, Logan took the bold step of opening hostilities against the others, just double the size of his own group.

He began by killing Winnemac himself, while his companions slew the British officer and an Ottawa chief.

On the third round of fire Logan, while stooping over, received a bullet below the breast bone. It ranged downward, lodging under the skin of his back. He immediately ordered a retreat, he and Bright-horn jumping on two of the dead enemy's horses and riding to Winchester's camp, making the twenty miles in five hours, Captain John, before retreating, scalped the slain Ottawa chief and reached camp the next morning.

Logan lived two days. Said General Winchester, in his official report: "More firmness and consummate bravery has seldom appeared on the military theater".

Major Hardin, in whose home Logan's Indian wife had grown up, wrote Governor Shelby, of Kentucky: "He was buried with all the honors due his rank, and with the sorrow as sincerely and generally displayed as I ever witnessed."

It was said by the Indians that the British had offered \$1.50 for his scalp.

Before his death Logan obtained a promise from Major Hardin that he would see that his unpaid salary would get to his family. He also requested that his family might be sent back to Kentucky. He had slain a great chief, Winnemac, and feared that friends of the enemy might take revenge by destroying them.

After Logan's burial Major Hardin, with his friends, proceeded to Wapacometta, where the family lived. When they neared the village Captain John, who had scalped the Ottawa chief at the place Logan was wounded, tied the scalp to a pole, and carried it in triumph to the council house, ordering the party to fire their guns in quick succession on account of the death of Logan. A council of the local chiefs was held; after consulting two or three days they decided against sending Logan's family back to Kentucky.

Logan sleeps today on the site of old Fort Defiance. His grave was pointed out to the writer a year or two ago by a citizen of the town. We took a color picture, which will be reproduced in the Press as soon as a suitable negative can be obtained.

And that's the story of Logan, the man for whom our town was named. This writer considers it quite a tale, worthy of a more capable writer.

Hugh McKeen, who suggested the name that summer day on the bank of the Wabash in 1828, is to be commended for his choice. And Logansport, the town, should be proud of the name of the red man who did so much for the cause of American freedom in a time of great need.

LOGANSPOUT NEWSPAPER  
Thursday Evening  
April 9, 1942

CHAUNCEY CARTER BEGAN SURVEY OF CITY  
114 YEARS AGO, 1828

Friday will mark the one hundred and fourteenth anniversary of the surveying and laying out of the original plan for Logansport. On April 10, 1828, Chauncey Carter, government surveyor attached to the office of John Tipton, Indian land agent, "surveyed and laid out the original plan for an unnamed village between the Wabash and Eel river, near their junction, containing 111 lots," historians say.

The village, for which the name of Logansport was selected soon after the survey was made, was designated as the seat of justice in Cass County Aug. 12, 1829. It was incorporated Feb. 17, 1838.

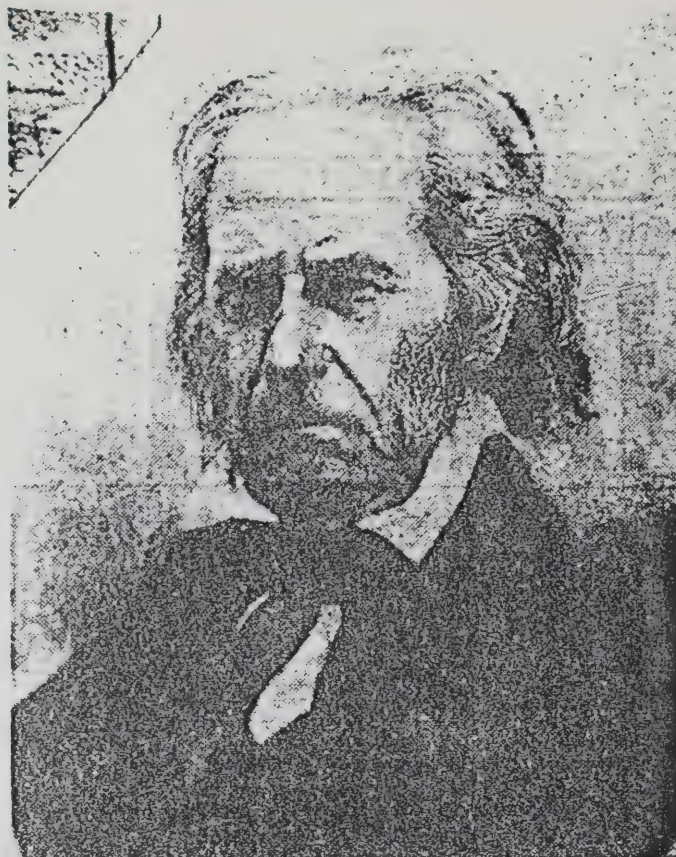
Chauncey Carter came here as surveyor of Indian land grants along the margin of the Wabash river with General John Tipton. He devoted his entire life to public welfare from the time he was elected to the first board of county commissioners in 1829 to the day of his death, when he was serving as county treasurer.

Carter assisted General Tipton in establishing Eel river Seminary Sept. 27, 1828, that project being the initial step toward development of the city's school system. He was Logansport's second postmaster.

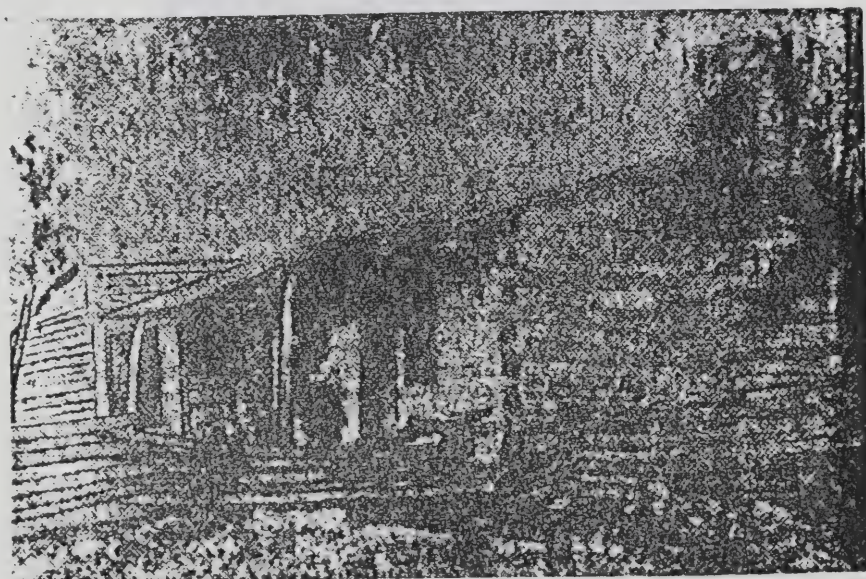




Jordan Vigus. Cass County pioneer and first Mayor of Logansport.  
Mr. Vigus was also prominent in establishing Masonry in northern  
Indiana

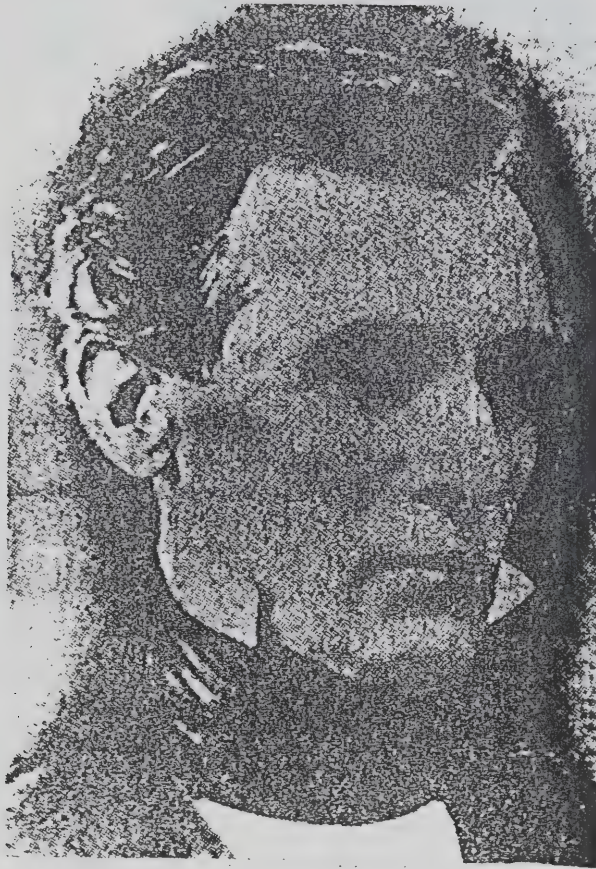


Major Daniel Bell. Builder of the first cabin within the present city limits of Logansport. Major Bell was a brother-in-law of John Tipton, and like Tipton, was an important figure in early Cass County history.

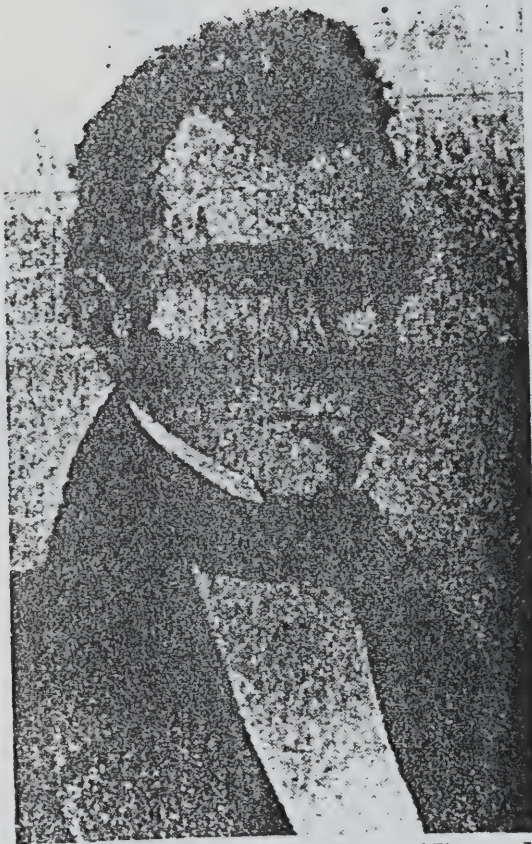


Major Bell's cabin. Here, almost 120 years ago, Sarah Smith, the first white child to be born in Cass County, gazed out upon a primitive region. The Bell cabin stood at the foot of Ninth Street--on the site now occupied by the Wabash depot.





John B. Duret. One of the successful participants in the shooting match which resulted in the town being named Logan's Port. Colonel Duret was afterwards prominent in Cass County affairs.



General John Tipton Participant in the "Battle of Tippecanoe"

General John Tipton--Participant in the "Battle of Tippecanoe", Indian agent, the man who laid out several Logansport additions, pioneer in Indiana Masonry, and donator of the ground where the high school now stands.

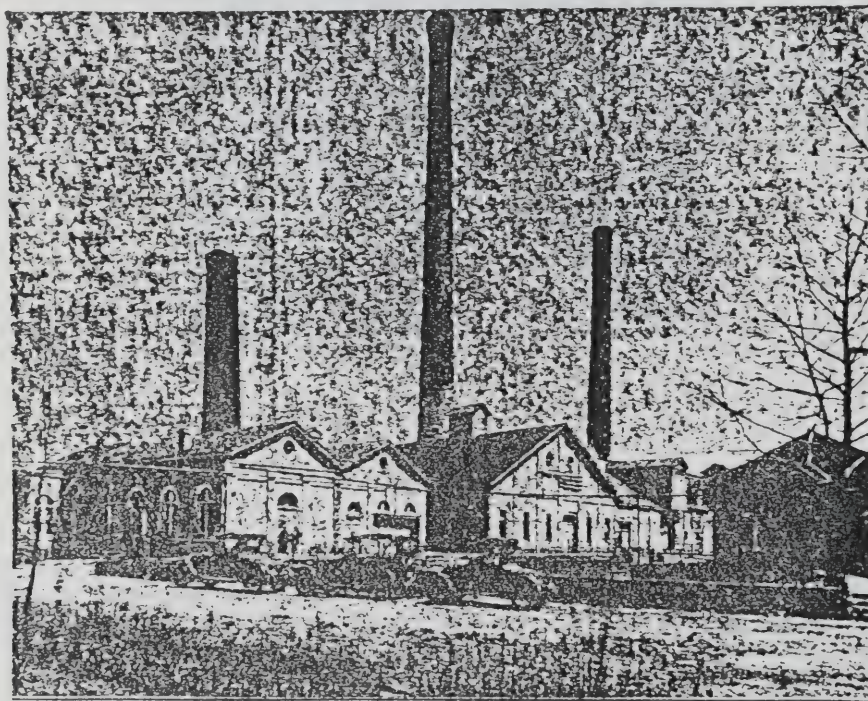


## MEMORIALS

Cass County--A monument has recently been erected in the Old Cemetery, Logansport, marking the graves of Hugh B. McKeen and his wife, Ursula Barron McKeen, residents of that community before Logansport was plotted. The name of their son, Joseph Cicott McKeen, also appears on the stone. The marker, a native boulder, was placed by a granddaughter, Hybert Ursula Cunningham, who came from Washington, D. C., to verify facts concerning her ancestors. The names, Cicott, Barron, and McKeen, are closely associated with events in connection with the settlement of northern Indiana. Hugh B. McKeen died in 1845, his wife in 1846, and their son in 1834.



1874--ABOVE IS FIFTH STREET LOOKING NORTH from Market street. This picture was taken a year or so after the canal was abandoned. Notice the overhanging second story of the building on the left, now vacant.

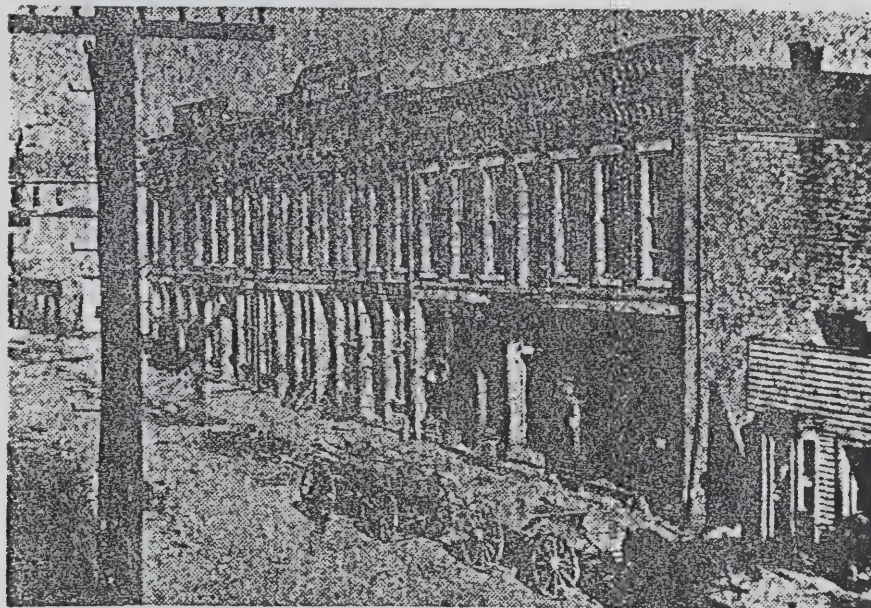


1895--HIGH STREETLIGHT RATES LED TO ERECTION OF THE CITY WATER works, left, light plant, center, and filter plant, right, a utility since contributing much to municipal prosperity.

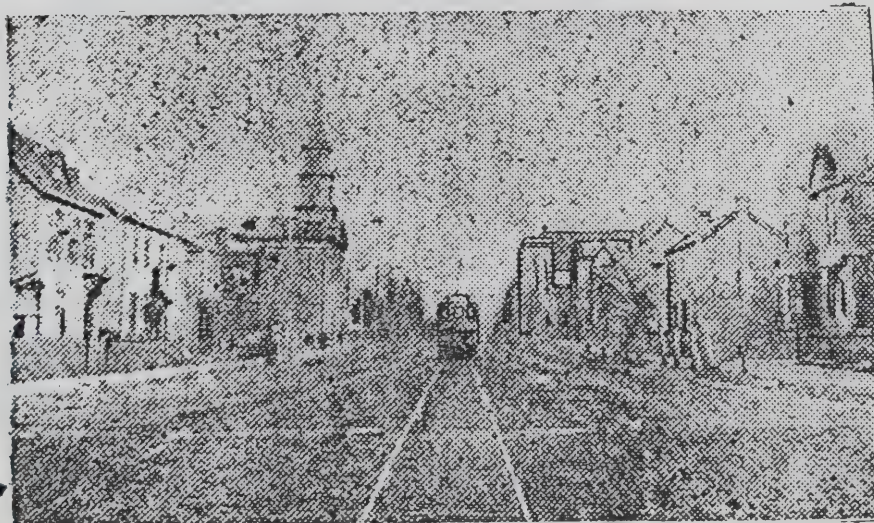




1875 - FOREST MILLS, ON THE SITE OF WHAT IS NOW the Central Fire Station at Sixth and Race Streets.



1880 - MARKET STREET LOOKING EAST TO FIFTH

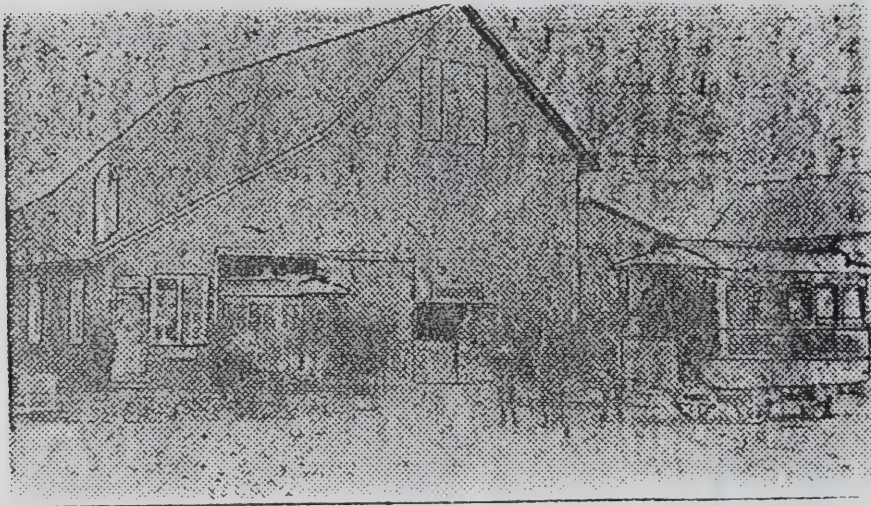


1890 - BROADWAY, EAST OF SEVENTH, UNPAVED. Broadway M. E. and Grace Lutheran Churches can be seen.





1898--A FRUIT STORE AND ICE CREAM PARLOR, conducted by Guiseppe Solamano, stood at Broadway and Pearl street, now site of the Farmers and Merchants Bank.



1891--OLD CAR BARN AT EIGHTEENTH AND BROADWAY the year before the lines were electrified.

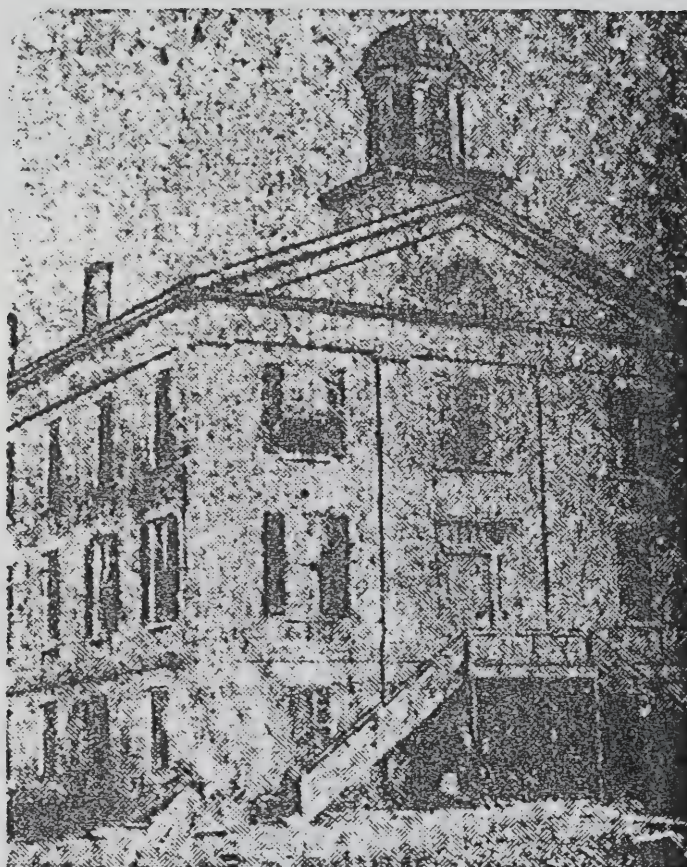


## HISTORICAL SITES



The old courthouse - which was built on the same site as is now occupied by the present structure. Among those gathered on the veranda, the magnifying glass can identify E. S. Daniels, uncle of the late Attorney, Albert G. Jenkins; Walter Landis, member of a famous Logansport family; Douglas B. Stevens, father of Miss Alice Stevens; and John E. Barnes, father of Ben, Charles, James I. Barnes and Mrs. Clara Funk.

## HISTORICAL SITES



The old Seminary. Built in 1849, at what is now Thirteenth and Broadway, it stood on land donated by General John Tipton. The present High School building is the third structure to occupy this same site.



# OLD SCHOOL HOUSES

By Marion Flory

The writer believes that this subject will prove of interest to young and old. The old seminary was built of lime stone and stood where the present Lincoln high school now stands, but of course it was much smaller and fronted on Thirteenth street as I remember. It was early in the fifties and it stood, my father said, almost in the woods.

It was torn down in 1874 to make room for its successor, a much larger building of brick. The corner stone was laid on Thursday, June 11, 1874 by Schulyer Colflax as a principal selected for that purpose and other dignitaries both local and outside the city. This corner stone was in the northeast corner and had grain and coins and copies put in of the local papers of that period.

The writer was a lad of thirteen then and when I saw that stone put into that wall that June day, I did not think any mortal then living would ever see the inside surface of that stone again. How erring is human judgment anyway. Many people lived to see this building razed to give place to the fine building that now adorns this location built in 1917. As I now remember it there was a little brick school house on the lot where now stands the residence of Mrs. Bertha Voorhees. It was called the Tenth street school house. There was one like it on Canal street between Fourth and Fifth street.

Some of it still being used by the Railway Express company or was of late, and just across the Pennsylvania tracks stood a rather large frame house used by the Lutheran people as a school house. No trace of it remains.

On North street just in the rear of the hatchery and east of the alley there was one of the regulation two to four room school houses later used by the city as an engine or fire apparatus house.

There was one of this type also on the Market street just west of the parsonage of the English Lutheran church on the lot now occupied I think by the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Medland. This house was called the Point School House. One also where No. 5 engine house stands at Plum and Bates street, of four rooms. The writer attended there the winter of 73-74, also Mr. Harvey Cummings, Charles Longwell, now deceased, and maybe not more than three or four others.

Most have joined the silent majority. There has been a school where the Jefferson school now is since 1874 though three houses have occupied this lot in this time. There was one also on the north side not far from the present McKinley school.

As this article is long enough I will give way to my old friend John C. Beatty that lived in Logansport several years longer than I did, to supply the omissions.

As to old teachers I remember James Jackson, John C. Brophy, Ellen Cummingore, Mary Grove, Elizabeth Stevens, Margaret Archer Closson, Mary Wright Horning, the Cavault girls and the Goodwins and many more as worthy but space and time will not allow more to be mentioned

MARION FLORY, Mexico, Indiana

## NEWSPAPER LOGANSPOUT

Sunday

October 18, 1959

## THIS CHANGING WORLD

By Will Ball

Part 575

When the writer came to Logansport there stood on the northwest corner of Seventh and Broadway a huge frame house set on an elevation that seems now to have been somewhat higher than the lawn on which the City School Administration building, which replaced it, stands today.

No structure could be plainer than that rather run-down old building. Badly in need of paint and totally lacking in exterior ornament of any kind, it was a decidedly forlorn looking edifice to occupy so prominent a corner.

ONLY RECENTLY, while looking up information about the old Broadway rink, which stood where the City Building is now, did we learn that the building referred to had been a boarding house operated by one John Shannon; that it was the property of Isaac Shideler, a down-town merchant, and that the corner on which it stood was at one time considered a good location for the skating rink which everybody felt sure would be built some day.

We also learned, during our rink research, that the School Board and City Council had engaged in some wordy hassles over the purchase of a site for a new High School; and that the School Board had finally bought the place from Shideler, paying if memory serves, the sum of \$7,000 for the building and the lot on which it stood, measuring  $82\frac{1}{2}$  x 165 feet. The board later bought the lot immediately west of that, belonging to the W. Z. Stuart estate. The Library stands there now.

WE PAID NO MORE attention to the old building than the average 15-year-old pays to the average run-down old house, until one day, happening to pass that corner it was off our regular beat--we noticed that the house rested on skids, and that the skids rested on rollers, out in the middle of Seventh street, and that judging by the arrangements, it was intended to move it north, down the hill.

At that time Seventh street ended in a "dead-end" a short block north of Race street. A mill race, --from which the street took its name,--flowed along what is now Bringham Street, made a "dog-leg" turn about where it intersected Seventh, and continued on west, following the course of Eel River, until it entered a flume under the Forest Mill, which stood about where the Central Fire house is now. That's where the mill got its power to grind the wheat brought in. On the race bank, stood the mill stables, housing the mules used from Clay, Bethlehem, Noble, and other townships north of Eel River.

THE CITY OWNED most, if not all, of the property, not laid out in city lots, in that vicinity. The corporation had bought all the ground, north of High, except some that had been platted near that street, clear to the river, extending from Fifteenth to a point a little west of Sixth street. That deal was made in 1875, when the water-works system was first considered.

On the east side of Seventh, to deliver the mill products, was a big sorrel horse driven by Mrs. Eda Bucher, wife of Edmund Bucher, lessee and operator of the mill then owned by the city. Mrs. Bucher made small deliveries to local groceries, and saw that collections were taken care of. She was a very efficient business woman.

SEVENTH STREET was pretty well occupied, outside of business hours, by the various vehicles belonging to the mill. All except Mrs. Bucher's buckboard; she saw to it that it went under a shed back of the



stable, so that it was under shelter if it rained.

The west side of Seventh north of Race street to the Race bank, was occupied by the City Pound, where stray cattle, pigs, etc., picked up by city police, were impounded until ransomed by the owner at the rate of fifty cents for each day of incarceration therein. In spite of ordinances forbidding the practice, livestock of most any kind roamed the streets of Logansport pretty much at will. It was the duty of the local constabulary to bring in any such that was encountered.

INCIDENTALLY, IT wasn't exactly conducive to the dignity of the law for a cop to try to induce a recalcitrant pig to walk to the pound; say, from the neighborhood of Seventeenth and George Streets to Seventh and Race streets. Pigs aren't built for long-distance foottravel, and they can be quite contrary when they take a notion. The writer lived on a farm as a boy; he knows!

The old Shannon was moved carefully down seventh to the site of the city pound, from which the fence had been removed, and just as carefully placed on stone foundations, where it sets today.

That move was made in the spring of 1894, sixty-five years ago last spring.

THE ORIGINAL HOUSE is still there, all of it, but one has to look carefully to distinguish the old from the numerous additions that have been made through the years to try to keep up with the constantly increasing needs of the growing family housed there. We don't know how many rooms have been added; at least a half-dozen at a guess. And a front porch.

As you've probably guessed, we've been discussing the Home for the Friendless, otherwise the Neal Home for Women.

The School Board may have thought they were unloading a white elephant on the little group of dedicated women who had decided to do something to relieve distress among the needy of Logansport, by giving them that unwanted building provided they would move it. If so, the ladies fooled them, for they not only moved it; they got the civil city to furnish a lot on which to place it, and have--they and their successors--made wonderfully effective use of it for two generations.

It's quite a story.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF SOME OLD HOMES  
OF  
LOGANSPOUT, INDIANA

May, 1949



LOGANSPOUT NEWSPAPER  
 Sunday  
 November 6, 1955

THIS CHANGING WORLD  
 By Will Ball



An item in Thursday morning's Press tells of the passing of another Logansport landmark, the old house at 430 Michigan Avenue.

It has long been a project of the writer to devote a column to that old house. When Don Roberts mentioned, last Monday, that he intended starting to demolish it soon, we realized that we had allowed other projects to interfere long enough.

When the writer first knew the place it was the home of auctioneer George W. Flanagan, his wife Eliza, and six of the nine children born to them, three having died in infancy. These children were John, known at "Ki"; Frank, "Pot"; Henry, "Beany"; George, junior, "Boss"; Florence, "Tad"; and Maud, "Peggy". We learned just the other day that the father had bestowed these nicknames on his family.

THREE OF THE children, Florence, Maud and George, married and raised families; the others, we believe never married. Maud, now Mrs. Fred Grover, is still living. She and her husband reside at 316 Barron street. Their sons, we believe, live in Detroit.

Florence, the older girl, married William Graffis, cousin of George, and of Fire Chief Joe Graffis. We've lost track of their daughters. George, the youngest son, married Nellie Murphy. Of their four children, two sons and two daughters, only one, Eileen, wife of City Fireman Walter Long, lives in Logansport. The rest are scattered from Akron, Ohio, to Atlanta, Georgia, and California. George junior, passed away within the last four or five years.

A 3 STORY BRICK building, of considerable size, on the southeast corner of Sixth and North, was one of the Flanagan properties, as well as Jefferson township farm land.

George, the father, a man of medium height and build, always wore a bushy black beard, a black Prince Albert knee-length coat with the fancy vests and striped trousers that gentlemen of the period wore, topped off with a tall silk hat--plug hats, they were called--and swung a gold headed cane. The cane was a very useful appurtenance. At the sales he "cried" it came in handy for pointing out items to which he wanted to call particular attention, and he used it freely. He was a popular and efficient man at his calling.

LOGANSPOUT PUBLIC LIBRARY



HE BOUGHT the Michigan Avenue property in two parcels. The total frontage appears to have been something over 80 feet. He first bought Lot number 2, of the original plot of West Logan, on December 2, 1871, from Moses and Isabella Klopp. This was the eastern half of the whole; Lot number 3, which he bought from Lyman B. Edwards March 8, 1873, made up the other half. Edwards had purchased Lot number 3 from the Klopps January 12, 1872. Flanagan paid the Klopps \$1,000 for Lot 2: half that, or \$500 to Edwards for Lot 3.

No apparent reason exists for this difference in price. The house, with a greater frontage than on the Michigan Road, for that is what the thoroughfare was at the time, might have had a deeper ell, or extension to the rear of lot 2, which means that Edwards owned only a part of the house, and that Flanagan's first purchase included only a part, that part which Edwards didn't own.

WHEN FLANAGAN bought the property the buildings were undoubtedly just as they had been during previous ownership. The place had been a roadside tavern. That meant it must be prepared to look after the comfort of travellers and their means of transportation, which usually meant teams of horses.

Tavern keepers of that day used to advertise something like this: "He (the tavern keeper) is now prepared to receive all who may favor him with a call. His house is commodious--his tables will be covered with the best the county affords, well served up, and his stables and provender shall be well provided." The above is part of an actual ad for Washington Hall, in Logansport, which appeared in the Logansport Herald March 29, 1838.

ANOTHER LOGANSPOET "Travelers Hotel," advertised in the same paper September 28, 1837, "Good Stabling, wagon-yards and grain for the convenience of Travellers and Drovers will always be provided."

So there was adequate stable room at the rear of the tavern on the Michigan Road during its career as a roadside tavern, and after George Flanagan bought it.

George Flanagan, junior, told the writer, a short time before his death, about the sport he and the rest of the Flanagan youngsters had with the horses his father used to keep. His sister, Mrs. Grover, reminded us of that recently. Her father used to deal in Western horses, ponies, they used to be called. Drovers used to bring sizable herds of those wiry animals, thirty or forty, or more at a time, and peddle them to whoever would buy. The animals were unbroken, but generally proved to be worth while for light work, such as delivery wagons.

AT ANY RATE, all six of the Flanagans had his--or her--own pony, and happy times they had, riding around town, or to the Jefferson Township farm.

George Flanagan, senior, was a 33rd degree Mason, and a very enthusiastic member of all the bodies of the order. He always took his degrees in Boston.

One day in 1908, as he came out of the Masonic Temple, he was stricken. He sat down on the outside steps, where he passed away in a few minutes. He was 68 years old.

THE OLD HOUSE now undergoing demolition was widely known during the early days of the Civil War, while it was owned by the Klopp family. Daniel Klopp bought it November 28, 1861, from Peter Zabst, about whom we have been able to learn nothing except that he purchased from Minor Alley and Nancy, his wife, of Fulton County, Indiana, July 11, 1860. He paid \$1,700 which meant that the improvements were about as they were when Flanagan bought ten years later.

This writer has no knowledge of Daniel Klopp, the original buyer of the place we've been discussing, or of his family, except that a son, Moses J., married Christin Schaefer, aunt of Charles Schaefer, the laundryman; and



a daughter, Mary Frances, married a Logansport man, R. J. Powell, well-known musician.

FOR TWENTY OR thirty years prior to the Civil War there was an organization known as the Anti-slavery Society, or Anti-Slavery League. It was originally an eastern group, but later its activities centered in Cincinnati. It was a well-financed, well-organized society, which aided un-numbered thousands of slaves across the Ohio River, through Indiana, mainly into Michigan, and eventually into Canada.

The writer has a history of this movement, with a map showing the routes of the Underground Railroad from Cincinnati, Ohio, Jeffersonville, Leavenworth and Evansville, Indiana. Two of these routes converge at a point below Indianapolis and pass through Logansport.

WE REPEAT THAT we have no definite knowledge of the Klopp family, but the fact that they came to this key point on the Underground Railroad, bought property on a main road from the Ohio River to near the Michigan state line, leads this writer to consider the possibility that Daniel Klopp might have been one of the operatives of this aggressive group that did its best to bring about the abolition of human slavery.

Logansport occupied a doubly important position on this Underground Railroad because the Wabash & Erie Canal intersected the Michigan Road here. Escaping slaves could--and did--travel along the canal, either aboard a boat, or follow the tow-path until they reached Logansport, where they switched to the Michigan Road, and went on to Kalamazoo, Detroit, or Port Huron, and Canada, where they were free men and women.

Does the reader know that the United States, the "Land of the Free," was the last major nation in the world to abolish slavery? Right!

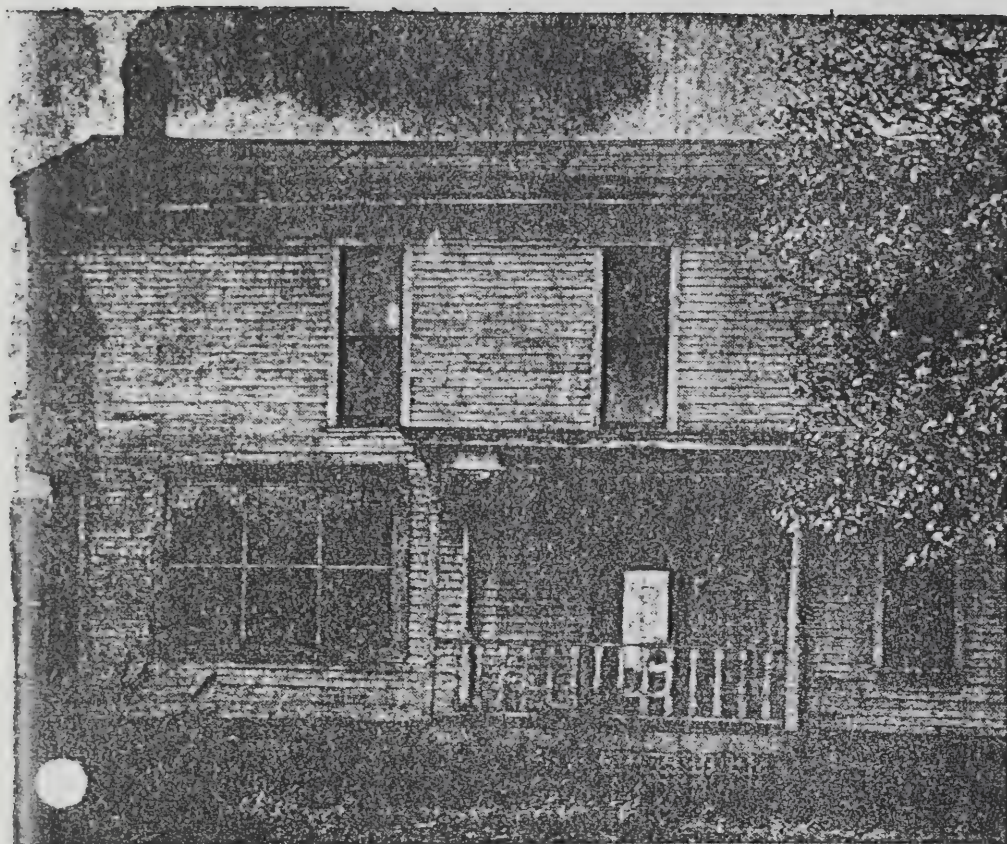
We now have a new project: Learn, if possible, if Daniel Klopp was an operative of the Anti-Slavery Society.

## Railroad

A rail road operated in Cass county many years before a foot of track was laid.

It was different from the trains of today. It charged no fares. It operated secretly in the middle of the night. The conductors mysteriously became farmers and storekeepers during the day. It carried only one cargo — fugitive slaves.

**THIS WAS THE** Underground Railroad. It helped Negro slaves escape from the South into Canada. The railroad flourished in Cass county.



**RAILROAD DEPOT** — This house was owned by the Klopp family who hid fugitive slaves in it in the days of the Underground Railroad

before the Civil War. It stood at the bottom of the Michigan avenue hill at the Eel River. It was razed about six years. (Staff Photo)

**TWO LOCAL** families were particularly active in the railroad. One was the Klopp family who lived at what is now the site of a gas station at the foot of the Michigan avenue hill. A black who was found in the attic of the house when it was torn down about six years ago. Local historian Will Ball is certain that it belonged to a slaveowner who probably stopped there looking for his slaves.

The other family was the Powell family, whose descendant Jehu Powell, wrote the "History of Cass County." The book lists as agents, Jehu's father, who lived seven miles north of Logansport on the Michigan Pike. Lycurgus Powell and his son, John T., in Logansport, Benjamin Campbell, uncle of B. F. Campbell, Benjamin Powell and Josiah Powell and a Negro barber by the name of Turner in Rochester.

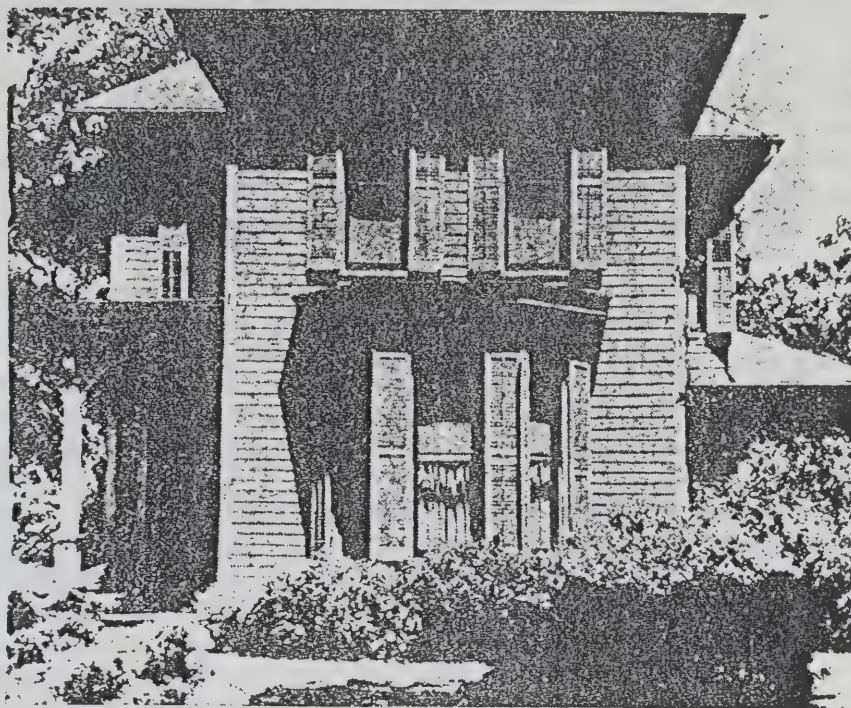
Powell tells of one Negro couple that came to their home. They brought a message that their owners were not far behind. Pow-

ell says: "Father hurried them over to a sub station three miles northwest through a dense woods to Josiah Powell's, . . . where this poor black couple remained for a week or more until the road was cleared of obstructions in the shape of slave drivers, when they were safely carried to Rochester on a free pass, but not in a Pullman car."

**A TOTAL OF 247** agents were listed for Indiana in Siebert's book. This list naturally is not complete. Wayne county had the most names with 37. This proba-



RESIDENCE AT 722 WEST BROADWAY BUILT BY GEORGE ASH IN 1876 HAS SHOWN  
LITTLE CHANGE THROUGH THE YEARS.



Typical of several of the oldest frame houses in Logansport is the Ash home at 722 West Broadway, built a "mere" 73 years ago in 1876.

This comparative newcomer among the city's old homes was constructed by George Ash, an early and expert furniture builder here.

Mr. Ash, a native of Devonshire, England, came to the United States as a young man. After engaging in business in several cities in OHIO he moved to Logansport in 1872.

It was the same year in which he began construction of the house on West Broadway, 1876, that he married Matilda Brimm of Toledo. He brought her to the new home which was not yet completed upon arrival of the newlyweds. West Broadway was a dirt road at that time.

HOME LITTLE CHANGED. The residence remains basically the same as it did when first built. The same shutters, windows, wood exterior and trim--with good care--have withstood the elements to a remarkable degree up to the present time. They have outlasted houses built many years after and stand as a tribute to the oldtime quality and workmanship.

In 1924 an east wing of four rooms was removed and the present sunroom constructed. This can be seen at the right of the picture behind the hedge.

The rest of the house has been left unchanged. Inside, the woodwork is all of dark, heavy, substantial material and design employed in the older residences. Most of the interior trim is walnut.

Of special interest is the little porch to the left of the picture, or on the west side of the house. This is decorated with many different varieties of wood moulding. It is said the builder took a fancy to these designs and used the greatest number possible on the porch. Such moulding was typical of homes built at that time.

OPERATED FURNITURE STORE. Soon after coming to Logansport Mr. Ash formed a partnership with J. C. Hadley and the two operated a furniture store at 425-427 East Market Street, present site of Olsen's store. Later they bought the cabinet works founded by W. T. S. Manly on the north bank of Eel River.

This cabinet works was situated just west of the Sixth street bridge on Linden avenue about where the Pilgrim Holiness Church is now. It extended to near the old canal. The new owners operated it as the Logansport Furniture company.

Mr. Ash was in charge of the furniture production at the factory. He was a master craftsman, specializing in piano benches and dining tables.

After the senior Mr. Ash's death in 1922 his son, E. B. Ash, conducted the business, later moving to the plant now occupied by the Logansport Machine company. In 1929 the firm was consolidated with a Chicago company and passed from the local scene. E. B. Ash moved to Indianapolis where he still lives.

Mrs. George Ash lived in the home until her death in 1943. A daughter, Miss Ema Ash, is remembered by many here as the office secretary of the local YWCA from 1929 to 1938. During the war she was connected with the personnel department of the state hospital at Longcliff. She still resides in the old residence on West Broadway.



### THE NEAL HOME.

In 1892 three members of the WCTU were Prime movers in organizing the Neal Home; at first called the home for the Friendless. These women were Mrs. Ashton, Mrs. Mary Stevens, and Mrs. Caroline Taylor.

The Washington Coulson house at 7th and Broadway was to be razed to make way for a new high school. The city gave the new organization the house and a lot at 7th and Race St. The house was moved and remodeled at a cost of \$2,000.

The Home was opened October 15, 1892 with two members--Mrs. Thompson and Mr. Chappel. The matron was Mrs. Girton.

The first officers were:

|           |                      |
|-----------|----------------------|
| President | Mrs. Esther Grable   |
| Vice "    | Mrs. Joseph Barker   |
| Secs      | Mrs. W. T. Giffe     |
| Treas.    | Mrs. Harriet Knausse |

Ten years later Harry Neal, Denver, Colo. died and left \$22,000 as an endowment. Cass County pays \$500.00 annually.

## THE GRAFFIS HOME - 114 W. LINDEN AVENUE

In 1868 George Abram Graffis, a captain on the Wabash and Erie Canal, built a one story, four room frame house not far south of the Canal. Later he added a two story brick of four rooms and attached it to the south side of the frame house. At the time it was built, there was a fireplace in every room. George Abram was the father of Mira, William, and Charlie, and grandfather of George Graffis who runs the present shoe store, which was started by William and Charlie. The boys married and left the old home to Mira who remained single and lived there until her death in 1921. It was then sold to Margaret and Frank Elpers, and finally, in 1944, to Charles Richard Gray. He and his wife, the former Helen Thorson, and their four children: Dick, Diane, Carolyn, and Beverly, have lived there every since and have kept the house and grounds in perfect condition. I was told that Abram Graffis built the first river bridge at Third and Eel River Avenue.



## JOSEPH UHL HOME W. MELBOURNE &amp; BROWN.

This brick house was erected by Joseph Uhl who came to Cass Co. in 1851, from Somerset Co., Pa. He first lived in Washington Twp. where he had a mill, then in 1860 came to Logansport and built the Empore Mills.

He first lived in a frame house, across the street, north of the new brick, and gave the frame house to Dennis. Powell p. 1129.

Dennis married Sophia Jane Croll, whose parents lived in Cass Co. and later the frame house was remodeled and enlarged. Two daughters of Dennis Uhl still lived there in the house, Miss Genevieve and Miss Flo Uhl.

The brick house was sold by the Uhl heirs many years ago.

Cass Co. Atlas p.59.

## THOMAS ACKERMAN HOME - 528 W. MARKET ST.

This large frame house was the home of an early lumber man, Thomas Ackerman. His place of business was the triangle formed by Front & Brown Sts., now partially built over. He came from New Jersey in 1870. His wife was Maria Croll, a sister of Mrs. Dennis Uhl. Mr. Ackerman died a rather young man and the house was sold to John F. Johnson, son of William Johnson and president of the State National Bank. Powell p. 366.

After the death of Mr. Johnson the house was bought by Mr. B. Castaldi. Mrs. Castaldi is the former Matilda Solomano, whose father was an early fruit and candy merchant. His store was the site of the present Farmers & Merchants Bank at 421 E. Broadway. Razed in April, 1955.

## GEORGE ASH HOME - 722 W. BROADWAY

Mr. George Ash was a native of Devonshire, England and came to the U.S. As a young man. After engaging in business in several cities in Ohio he came to Logansport in 1872. In 1882 he formed a partnership with J. C. Hadley and they had a store on Market Street, 425-427, (The site of Seybold's) . This firm bought the Manly factory after the death of Leopold Smith in 1882.

Mr. Ash married Matilda Brim of Toledo, Ohio in 1876 and this home was built in 1876. Helm p. 479 also "This Changing World" by Will Ball 1/9/49.

## THE CASTLE HOME - 129 WHEATLAND AVENUE

This is a particularly interesting home because it was built over the flood gates of a new filled race which ran from 3rd Street along Eel River to Uhl's Mill, and also because it was one of the first houses built along the north bank of the Eel River between Third and Market Sts. It was built in 1908 by the Shearer's Ice Cream Company and is unique in another way in that it has most beautiful woodwork, having been done by John Troutman, an artist in architecture. Shortly after it was constructed it was purchased by Bert Castle and his wife, Mamie Downey Castle. Bert died in 1957 and his wife continued to live there until it was sold in 1960 to Hobart Johnson. In the rear, bordering on the river, is a base made of cement which the son, J. M. Castle, says was once the base of a boat-house. The present owners are busy settling the house which is sinking on one side, undoubtedly because the house was built over the race. This race was built by Joseph Uhl, later filled in by Dennis Uhl.



## LOGANSPOUT NEWSPAPER

Monday

September 26, 1949

RESIDENCE OF MRS. MATILDA CASTALDI AT 528 WEST MARKET STREET WAS  
BUILT IN 1870 BY THOMAS ACKERMAN

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1949



This large frame house at 528 West Market street was the home of an early lumber man, Thomas Ackerman, whose name is still used by local historians in referring to the house, although it has been occupied for 40 years by the Castaldi family.

Mr. Ackerman had his place of business a few blocks from this location, at the triangle formed by Front and Brown streets, a short distance south-west of where the west side of the Market street bridge now stands.

Coming here from New Jersey in 1870 he married Marcia Croll, and the house was built about the same time. He died as a rather young man. His wife was the sister of Mrs. Dennis Uhl, whose maiden name was Sophia Jane Croll. Uhl was an early miller here who operated his business south of the Ackerman lumber plant on the Eel river. His home still stands as another landmark on the northwest corner of Front street and Melbourne avenue. His two daughters still live there.

HOUSE NEARLY 80 YEARS OLD. When Mr. Ackerman died the residence was sold to John F. Johnson, president of the State National bank. Upon Mr. Johnson's death the house was bought in about 1909 by Mr. B. Castaldi, whose widow lives there now. She was the former Matilda Solomano whose father was an early fruit and candy merchant in Logansport. The Solomano store was situated on East Broadway for about 30 years, most of that time being at 421 East Broadway, present site of the Farmers and Merchants bank. Razed 1955, replaced by filling station.

Few passersby would guess that the Ackerman, or Castaldi house is nearly 80 years old. Shingle siding put on a few years ago, a paint trim job and a generally well-kept appearance give it a bright look. As with most other old Logansport homes, however, few basic repairs have been necessary during its extended history, and only such alterations designed to improve the appearance or comfort have been made.

UNCHANGED THROUGH YEARS. The house remains the same as it was in the 1870's, except for changes in the porch. An iron railing originally girded the top of the front porch. This was removed when the unusually narrow porch was doubled in width, making it about average size for today. The iron fence and front gate, which can be seen in the picture above, are the same which were installed when the house was built.

Inside one finds the large, high ceilinged rooms typical of these homes. The woodwork is dark oak with light trim around the doors and windows. All doors, windows, closets, halls and stairways also are of ample proportions.

The old home at West Market and Cicott streets has witnessed a succession of changes from the old to the new in Logansport. When it was built Market street was only a dirt road. Soon afterward came paving and then for many years the old street cars ran back and forth.

STREET HAD FEW HOUSES THEN. At the time the residence was constructed there were only a few stores here and there along Market street. When the Castaldis moved in the A. M. E. Church was directly across the street, facing north. Mrs. Castaldi relates how she watched the 1913 flood water rise by marking its progress in relation to the handle on the church door. When the filling station was constructed on the southeast corner the church was moved intact, back and around, to face Cicott street, as it does now.

When Mr. Ackerman built his fine home the neighborhood was a quite peaceful one, crossed by little-traveled lanes. Today, the neighborhood is full of activity and that corner is one of the busiest in the city, marking the intersection of four major highways.



# GEORGE E. ADAMS HOME. 425 NINTH ST.

The house was built by Mr. Adams, a large land owner of early days. Originally the front was on Spear St. for Ninth had not been cut through when the house was constructed.

Mr. Adams was mayor in 1856 and treasurer for the years '66, '67, and '68, '69.

Adamsboro in Clay Twp. is named for him for he not only owned the land but laid out the town in 1872. The town was benefited by the Eel River division of the Pa. R. R., which Mr. Adams was instrumental in establishing.

On May 30, 1839, Mr. Adams married Sarah Kinneearand, Dr. Martin Post was the minister officiating. The children were Ed, who married Jennie Ingram, Emma married Mr. Dritt, Ella married Wm. Graffis, and Anna.

The home was bought by Mr. Thomas Immel, who came to Logansport in 1865 from Brookville. He was in the hardware business until 1875, when he became a real estate agent. Helm P. 518.

In 1899 after the death of her husband Mrs. Immel sold the house to Mr. Seth Velsey for \$3,500. Mr. Velsey remodeled parts of the house and thus changed the interior. The old simplicity was not appreciated by builders of the 90's.

After the death of Mr. Velsey, Mr. George Hoffman, the druggist bought the house for \$4,000. Mrs. Lucius Wheeler, a daughter, now lives in the house.

# PAUL TABER HOME. 427 TENTH ST.

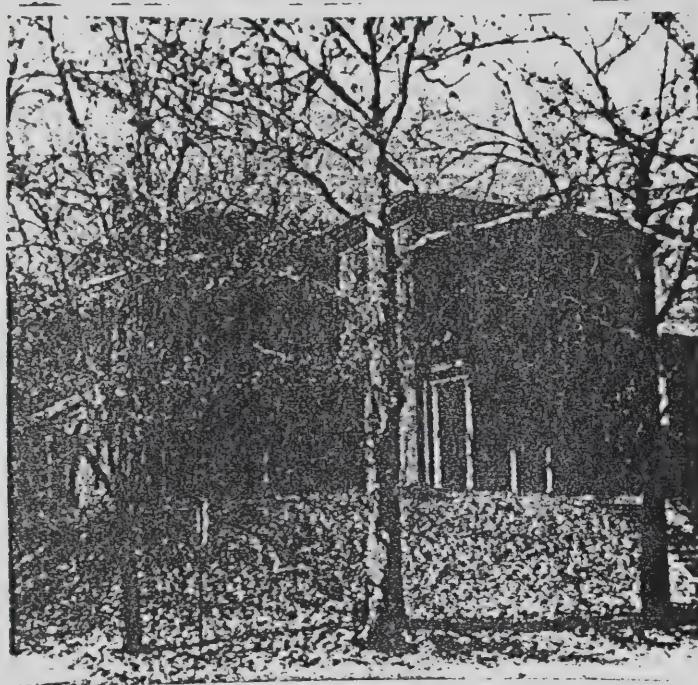
This house was built in late 50's or early 60's. The original plan included only the square portion. The owner was Mr. Levi Landes, who was city clerk in 1856. His wife, Martha Jane Landes was secretary of the son of Judge W. Z. Stuart.

In 1869 Mr. Stewart McConnell bought the house and added to the west side the present dining room, kitchen and bedrooms above. While living here two children died and Mrs. McConnell wished to leave the home. She was Louisa Gibson, daughter of Robert Gibson. Helm P. 535.

Mr. Paul Taber bought the house in 1871 and his family has occupied it since. Mr. Fesse Taber died in 1956. Left property to Catholic organizations. In 1957 the congregation of St. James Lutheran bought the house.

Razed 1958.

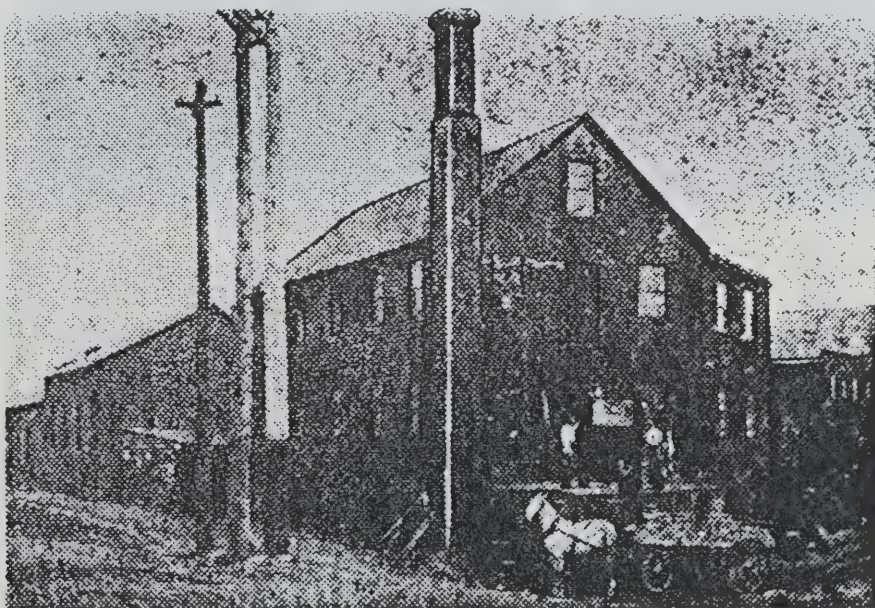
# RAZE TABER HOME FOR CHURCH PARKING LOT



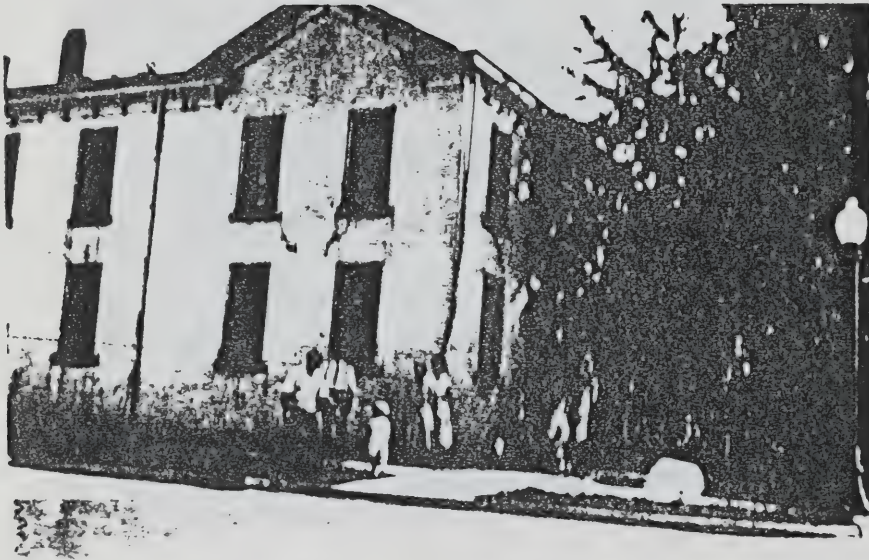
This Logansport landmark, the 14-room home of the late Jesse Taber at the northwest corner of Tenth and Spear streets, will be razed by the Don Roberts Wrecking Company starting Tuesday to provide a parking lot for the St. James Evangelical Lutheran Church. A two-story buggy barn at the rear of the house also will be razed. Purchase of the lot, 165 x 82½ feet, by the church in February gives the St. James congregation ownership of all the land fronting on the north side of Spear between Ninth and Tenth Streets.



1865--HENDERSON FURNITURE FACTORY, AT FIFTH street and Erie Avenue. Opened in 1865 and dismantled in 1914. The Misses Ellen and Laura Henderson now living on E. Market street kept the old white horse shown in front of the building as a pet for years after he was too old for service.



## BLISS HOUSE



Burlington Ave. Built where the railroad station was south of the Wabash.



HERE AT HOME  
By Frederick Landis

The other day I stopped and looked at the old Judge Biddle home on the island, and I thought of its day of glory, when it was a palace of the old frontier, when all around it were Indians and trees and silence and the river; when pioneers sat before its wide fire places and discussed the issues of the day.

It was built by General John M. Tipton, whose hand was in almost everything of importance those times.

Dr. Lytle, a young practitioner from Maryland or Virginia, came to Logansport, looking for a location, and as an inducement, General Tipton built this house, built it like Lytle's old home "down east."



The old Biddle home, built in 1833 by Gen. John Tipton.

The old Biddle home, built in 1833 by Gen. John Tipton.

## LOGANSPOUT NEWSPAPER

Sunday

December 16, 1956

JUDGE HORACE P. BIDDLE (BEADLE)  
CAME FROM LOGAN TO LOGANSPOUT

Horace P. Biddle, of renown in early Logansport history, somewhere between birth and his arrival in Logansport in 1839, changed his name.

This fact never was known here but it comes out in a story of his pre-Logansport life dug up by Daniel F. Clancy, of the Columbus, Ohio, Dispatch. Clancy has a double interest and knowledge of the Logansport history of the noted jurist because Clancy is a Logansport native. He started his newspaper career on the Press in 1943 and later worked for several years at Springfield, Ohio.

Judge Biddle's right name, it now turns out, was Beadle. A picture of his father's tombstone in Logan, Ohio, is shown with this article. This stone was paid for by the son during his life in Logansport.

The only living relative of Judge Biddle is C. Wood Bowen, still living at Logan. He is a great great grandson of Judge Biddle's step-mother.

The last living relative in Logansport died some 20 years ago, according to Will Ball, local historian. She was Mrs. Eva Peters Trynolds, a niece of the judge, who lived at 1103 High Street.

## LETTERS FROM LONGFELLOW

After Mrs. Reynolds' death, Mrs. Henrietta Laing, administratrix of the estate, turned over to the Cass County Historical Society some valuable documents including a letter to Judge Biddle from Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the poet; and autographs of Bayard Taylor, noted poet and author, date 11/20/60, indicating that he had visited here; Maurice Thompson a writer of the period; Paul du Chinulle, who was famous for being the first white man to kill a gorilla, and others. These are kept at the museum at Eleventh and Broadway.

The Columbus Dispatch story, carried in its Sunday magazine, included pictures of Judge Biddle, his home place in Logansport on Biddle's Island, and the tombstone.

The Columbus story follows:

BY DANIEL F. CLANCY

The late Horace Porter Biddle is a poet without honor in his native state and in his own county.

Biddle, born in a log cabin near Logan, Ohio, in 1811, grew up in Hocking county, became an attorney and left for Logansport, Indiana, at the age of 28.

In the 61 years after moving from Logan to Logansport, Biddle became a county, district and state supreme court judge, a writer of Indiana's constitution, authority on music, national literary figure and eminent poet of his time.

C. Wood Bowen of Logan, whose great-great-grandmother was the poet's stepmother, says that a silver spoon he has is all that remains of the Biddle family in Logan. The removed bones of several Biddles and a monument the poet erected to his relatives have been relegated to a rural cemetery. Bowen says he knows of no book by Biddle in Logan.

Evelyn Hansel, public librarian at Logan for 12 years, had never heard of Biddle.



And the poet probably was the most famous person ever born in Hocking County.

Biddle, who had little formal schooling but educated himself by much reading, translated from seven languages into English.

Nationally known as a poet, and most famous for his volume, "American Boyhood," which describes his youth in pioneer Hocking County, Biddle was a regular contributor to leading American periodicals in the latter part of the 19th century.

A philosophical, scientific and musical scholar, his top prose work was "The Musical Scale," published in 1860.

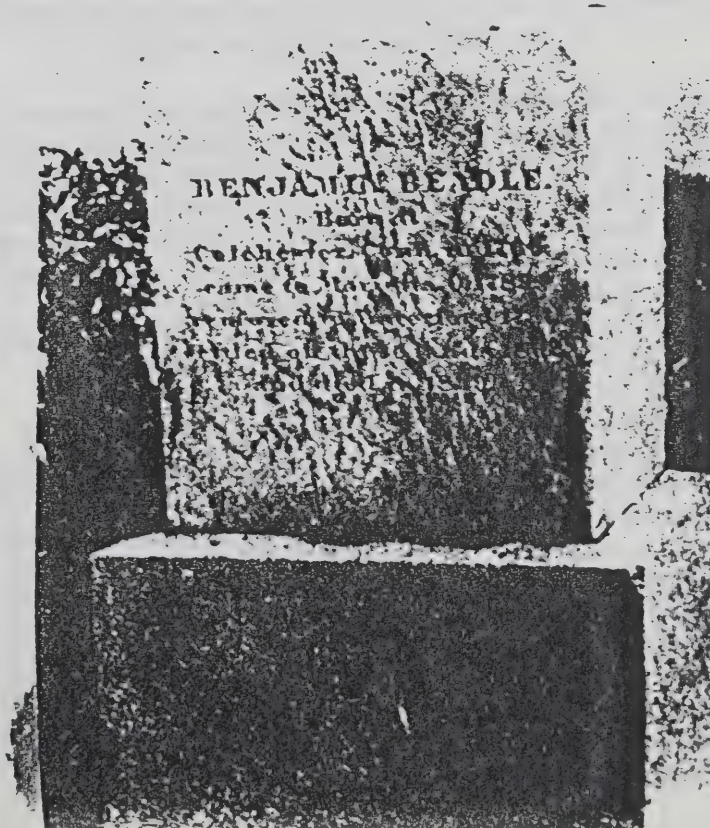
The only complete collection of Biddle's works is in Indiana, in the Logansport Public Library, which also has more than 100 volumes of bound miscellany, consisting of clippings, circulars, pamphlets, articles and notes.

The home in which Biddle housed "the largest library in Indiana" still stands on Biddle's Island in the Wabash River opposite the business district of Logansport, a town of some 21,000 population in north-central Indiana.

Described in the Dictionary of American Biography as an individualist and as somewhat eccentric, Biddle spent his final years among the books and stuffed birds in the library of his "Island Home" and died in 1900 at the age of 89.

Although forgotten by his home town, this Buckeye-turned-Hoosier never forgot his Ohio home. He wrote much about Logan and his youth and in the 1870's drove more than 500 miles on a horse-and-buggy pilgrimage to his home town.

On that, his last trip home to Logan, he erected a monument over the graves of his father, mother, and sister, wife, child and niece, with a stone inscription pleading that future generations respect their last resting place. To make way for a factory site, the bones and monument have been taken from their original place on the southeast edge of Logan along Old Tower Creek and relocated two and a half miles south of Logan in a lonely country cemetery.



*Logan, Ohio*



# A HOOSIER LISTENING POST

By Kate Milner Rabb

An account of Judge Horace P. Biddle of Logansport and his island home is given in the letter of the eighties written for the Louisville Courier-Journal by a Kentucky traveler, part of which has appeared in this column.

"I met also the Hon. Horace P. Biddle, for many years a judge of the Supreme bench," he writes. "He is a man of rare talent and cultivation, ripe in years and in the enjoyment of honors and social and political distinction. This learned judge possesses refined taste and is the author of many works of merit. He was an old line Whig and an elector on the Clay ticket in 1844. The disaster that year to his favorite political leader broke his political heart and for years he took no part in the politics of the day. Afterwards, and since the war, he aligned himself naturally with the Democratic party and was elected to the Supreme judgeship, in which capacity he served many years, and recently retired, refusing a reelection.

"Judge Biddle is one of the most gifted men I ever met, and it was a rare treat to go through his library and museum, a thesaurus of rare and valuable collections, perhaps the richest and rarest in the state. This venerable savant and litterateur lives in a fine old mansion on Biddle's Island, named after himself and formed by two branches of the Wabash. The situation of the house is peculiar and romantic. The building is an antique structure, the central portion having been erected by Gen. Tipton in 1836. The two side wings were added to the square middle portion by Judge Biddle since his occupancy of the property. The island with its stately trees, its attractive buildings and beautiful surroundings, is altogether a most pleasant spot.

"The island contains several acres of land proper and thirty-two acres including the riparian rights. It was pre-empted by Peter Dizardie, A Frenchman. His claim was bought by General Tipton, who purchased it at a public sale. It was bought by Judge Biddle in 1857 and has been owned exclusively by him ever since, forming one of the finest retreats for elegant leisure, science and learning in the West. Its beauty is dreamy and poetical, the sighing of the wind among the trees and the perpetual rumble of the Wabash lulling to repose the heartsick and the weary.

"The entire island contains seventeen residences and is crossed by the splendid iron bridge of the Wabash & St. Louis railroad, all owned by Judge Biddle. The building is a treasure house of rich and rare collections. The judge is a musician of rare talent, and is the uncle of Miss Peters, who is considered a prodigy of musical talent. In every room you meet with something rare and striking. Statuary, statuettes, bronzes, old china, rare old oil paintings, rare specimens of the taxidermist's skill, rare geological specimens, antiques, crinoids and a world of books. A bronze statue of Mephistopheles in cardinal's cloak is the embodiment of diablerie as given by Goethe.

"The library in the 'Island House' contains 6,400 volumes, many rare and curios, and perhaps not to be found anywhere else in the West. Among them is the 'European Magazine' of 126 volumes running from 1786 to 1836, covering the whole period of Napoleon's wars, containing many curious events, treaties, etc., during that stormy and bloody period. Among the more rare and valuable books on law I observed the Justinian Code, the laws of Menu, the works of Grotius, Puffendorf, the Napoleon Code, etc. There were also the history of the Indian tribes in folio, three volumes; the 'Prospects of the Indian Races,' six quarto volumes; Audubon's 'Birds of America' and 'Quadrupeds of America.' Among the more modern works were the 'Flora and Funa of the American Continent,' 'Noted and Queries' from the beginning, nearly all the Encyclopedias in the



English language published since 1725, and a full line of English poetry from Chaucer to Tennyson.

"There were pointed out many rare old books from celebrated libraries, especially from that of Horace Walpole and one, particularly that contained his autograph; books from Jefferson's, Madison's, Hamilton's, Theodore Parker's and others. Most curious was the 'Breeches' bible of 1599. Scattered around at every vantage point and projection were busts of distinguished men, ancient and modern--Socrates, Plato, Homer and Virgil, Scott, Clay and others.

"The library also contains about fifty choice oil paintings, some very superior. A flower girl after the style of Murillo, by a Tennessee artist, is a vision of perfect loveliness, A statue of Don Quixote in bronze is a work of high art. In addition to these there is a full line of engravings and a number of illustrated works of all sorts." Here the compiler of the scrap book reached the end of the page and evidently decided not to continue with the article, depriving us doubtless of more Logansport history.

## THE ISLAND HOME.

Horace P. Biddle was born in Ohio, near Lancaster, March 24, 1811. In spite of few advantages for education he was a student and early in life determined to become a lawyer. He was admitted to the Ohio bar and after having some experience as a circuit rider, came to Logansport in October 1839. From then on he became prominent not only in law but in politics, and as a writer both of prose and poetry.

He retired many years before his death in 1900, but kept up his interest in art and literature in the quiet of his island home.

For more details of his life see Helm Page 487 and Powell 107, 108.

An interesting account of Judge Biddle and his home was given in a letter written for the Louisville Courier-Journal by a Kentucky traveler-date not given but sometime in the eighteen-eighty's. The part quoted is taken from one of the late Kate Milner Rabb's columns in the Indianapolis Star; the column was the "Listening Post".

"Judge Biddle is one of the most gifted men I have ever met and it was a rare treat to go through his library and museum. This venerable savant and litterateur lived in a fine old mansion on Biddle's Island, named after himself and formed by two branches of the Wabash. The building is an antique structure, the central portion having been erected by General Tipton in 1836. The side wings were added to the square middle portion by Judge Biddle.

"The island contains several acres of land proper and thirty-two acres including riparian rights. It was pre-empted by a French trader, Peter Dizardie. His claim was bought by Gen. Tipton at a public sale. It was bought by Biddle in 1857 and has been owned by him ever since, forming one of the finest retreats for elegant leisure, science and learning in the West."

"The building is a treasure house of rich and rare collections. The judge is a musician of rare talent and is an uncle of Miss Peters, who is considered a prodigy of musical talent. In every room one finds statuary, geological specimens, bronze, old china, old painting, specimens of taxidermist's skill, antiques and a world of books."

"The library contains 6,400 volumes. Among them is the European Magazine of 126 volumes, from 1786 to 1836; the Justinian Code; the Napoleon Code; the history of the Indian tribes; Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds of America."

The description of the library and it's contents is several paragraphs and one wonders where many of these treasures may be. The furniture is scattered to the four winds and many books and pictures have disappeared.

The island home still stands much neglected, but still fascinating. One of the interesting rooms is the deer cellar. Around the large room, just under the ceiling is a heavy timber in which huge iron hooks have been driven. These hooks were for hanging deer when the hunters returned home.

Long before Judge Biddle died most of the island had been sold as building lots. It is now owned by the heirs of Wils Berry.

The house was built by Gen. Tipton for Dr. Lytle, as an inducement to stay in the new settlement where doctors were needed. There is no record that the Lytle family did live there, but Dr. McCrea did. The Tipton family and at one time Mr. George Clymer owned the island. Since he went away from here in the early 60's it may be from him that Judge Biddle bought the property. See Powell Page 1199.

Dr. Lytle in Logansport from 1836 until his death in 1871. Born in Philadelphia 1790.

Mrs. Biddle was from Greenville Ohio.

Eva Peters grandfather was a nephew of Biddle and died in 1857.



## LOGANSPOUT NEWSPAPER

Sunday

April 16, 1961

By Will Ball

Part 652

We, like the late Will Rogers, "see by the papers" that the old Biddle home is finally being demolished, which is really too bad; too bad that such a quaint old landmark must be gotten out of the way. Too bad that some use couldn't have been found for it.

As an item in one of the papers said, this Society seriously considered taking it over at one time; we even had a contractor look it over, with a view to putting it in shape for occupancy. Fred Drompp, of the Barnes company, spent a couple of hours one afternoon going over the place from cellar to roof. He quoted a price after he had given the house the once-over, then made this comment as he drove away: "It'll cost you so much, (Naming a sum), but you don't want it. Your stuff is irreplaceable, and you have seen what a flood can do to it. A flood would put your society out of business."

Another thing. The writer stood at the front door, talking to the lady who then lived there. We had to stop talking until that freight had passed. It was impossible to hear.

The writer has often wished the whole place, including the yard might be made into a child's play area, but second thought, taking into consideration that same Wabash railroad, and the Pennsylvania tracks north of the river, with their frequent obstruction of traffic, showed the futility of that idea.

So, while we all hate to see it go, there seems to be no other way out of the mess.

## SHOW WATERCOLORS

We have in the Museum a portfolio of watercolors of the island by George Winter, an English artist who came to Logansport by stagecoach in May, 1837, to stay a few days while he painted some Indians, whom he had never seen; he stayed fourteen years, going to Lafayette, a larger town, in 1851, where he thought he could make a better living. He probably did so, for he spent the rest of his life there in 1876.

It was after he had moved to Lafayette that Judge Biddle commissioned him to make this portfolio of views around the island, placing only one restriction on the work; it was not to cost more than \$100.00.

Winter used sketches he had made while he lived here, but we are able to fix a date for the completion of the job because he used Whatman's paper on which to put his water-color paintings., and Whatman always watermarks his paper with the date of manufacture. Some of these sheets are water-marked 1873.

We used this portfolio, and some of these views, in this column several years ago.

But there's one thing in the book we don't believe we used: That is a couple of pages which the Judge added after he had had it several years. Winter had left some blank pages at the back of the book, and the Judge scrawled on two pages, ---which he headed "Note" ---about the island. Here it is:

"The Island in a state of nature was heavily wooded with valuable forest timber trees--oak, ash, walnut, hickory, mulberry, elm, etc. etc., and with linn, hackberry and the usual softer woods. Amongst them were also a few cedar trees large enough to manufacture.

"The original title to the land was, of course, to the Indians. It was included in the large cession of territory made to the Government by the treaty of 1826. Soon after it was pre-empted by Peter Dizardie, A Frenchman who made his improvements, and planted some apple trees in 1829, some of which are still standing.

## Part 652 continued

"He sold his pre-emption to General John Tipton, who afterward purchased the property at the public land sales. It remained in the Tipton family several years after the death of the General, and until the division of the estate between his heirs.

"The Island was assigned to his son, George W. Tipton, as a part of his share; by him sold to the Wabash Railroad Company; by the Company to George Clymer; by Clymer to Henry Helm; and by Helm to the writer in 1857.

"Several romantic stories connected with the Island have been witnessed and published. It was also the scene of lynching in early days, which resulted very painfully to the actors in the unfortunate deed. It was the ground of a bloodless duel, and also of a tragic suicide for love--all of which might furnish interesting facts for stories. Three persons besides have been killed on the Island--two by the railroad, and one by frightened horses running away. There are also many myths and legends about the Island which are quite apocryphal.

July, 1885

H.P.B.

## COPIED LETTER

We have copied faithfully the Judge's punctuation and spelling, even that last word, which is the only one that doesn't check with our Webster's dictionary. We suppose he meant to write "Apocryphal," meaning "unauthentic; spurious."

He capitalized the word Island, just as we have done.

Title to the island always included every square foot of it; nothing was reserved, not even a right - of -way across it, although people had been crossing it ever since the first bridges had been erected during the 1830's.

There was a toll-gate on the west side of the road, north of the railroad; it just now occurs to us that a charge may have been made for crossing the island.

The road south from Logansport, known as the Logansport & Burlington Turnpike, was a toll road, and we have always assumed that the toll gate on the island collected tolls for that road.

Ora O'Dell, who used to drive the Young America hack, and who used to cross the island every day, told us, when we called him after writing the previous paragraph, that he never had to pay toll across the island; that the toll gate which collected toll from him was located farther out on Burlington avenue.

It was about this time that Judge Biddle wrote the "Note" just quoted that he realized that the public had no right on his roadway that is now called island, and he made a gift of the roadway that is now called North Third. He went through all the formalities that lawyers love, and it is all recorded in the Court House records. We had a story about it a few years back.



## LOGANSPORT NEWSPAPER

Sunday  
May 14, 1961

By Will Ball  
Part 656

In all the publicity concerning the demolition of the Biddle house the writer hasn't seen a portrait of Judge Biddle, the man who occupied the place for something like forty years, and who gave it and the island of which it is the central part, his name. The writer remembers the old gentleman very well having seen him many times as he walked around town always carrying a cane, and in inclement or chilly weather, wearing a black cape over his shoulders. He may have worn an overcoat in very cold weather, but we don't recall having seen him with one on.

Neither do we recall what kind of a hat he wore. It was the custom, at that time, for professional men, some of the more prominent ones, to wear the tall silk "toppers," that were common at one time, but we don't think we ever saw one on the Judge.

During the early 1890's, when the writer was a printers' "devil" at the Longwell & Cummings shop, at 431½ Market street, Judge Biddle occasionally had some printing done, and while waiting for a proof, would walk back into the shop and talk with the proprietors. He looked just like the portrait at the head of the column today.

## JUDGE COMMENTS

We remember that one day the conversation concerned ancestral relations. The Judge made a comment in his high-pitched voice: "I've never gone back very far in my family history; never climbed very high on the family tree; I've always feared that I might find some of my remote ancestors hanging to a branch with a noose around his neck."

Judge Biddle married in the early 1870's; we've never looked up the exact date, but the directory of 1874 shows that Horace P. Biddle, ex-city judge, lived on Biddle's Island, and that Mrs. A. M. Biddle lived on the south side of Market between 1st and 2nd.

Subsequent issues, up to that of 1899-1900, give the same information, except that the Judge's address was given as "1 Biddle avenue," and that of Mrs. Biddle was given the street number, after such numbers were assigned, of 109 Market, which is between 1st and 2nd streets. Both the Judge and Mrs. Biddle died in 1900; he on May 13, she on September 23.

Mrs. Biddle was Anna Matlock before her marriage. Her family was of some prominence in Logansport. There is a Matlock street on the South Side today; The description in the directory reads like this: "Matlock--From 300 Unger West beyond Miner."

For those who may not be familiar with the far southwestern part of Logansport, Unger is the fourth street east of the Pennsylvania track, running south from the Wabash river, and Matlock starts at Unger, running west almost to the said Pennsylvania railroad. There are evidently no houses on Matlock street.

That part of Logansport is known as the Unger addition, laid out by Henry Unger about seventy years ago. A plat of the town, drawn before the Unger addition was laid out, shows the territory included in the new addition as belonging to Mrs. A. M. Biddle. An Earlier map shows the same ground as the property of someone named Matlock, probably Mrs. Biddle's father.

We've not been able to learn anything about the Matlocks. The name doesn't appear in any of the old directories. In Crain's history of Tipton Masonic Lodge on June 25, 1838; as Junior Warden on December 28, the same year, and similar offices during the next year or so Mr. Crain's data shows that Samuel Matlock was admitted to Tipton lodge June 11, 1838, and was demitted, or that

He left the local lodge, July 11, 1840. But that is all we have been able to learn.

A Possible explanation for our failure to find the name in the city directories is that the family lived outside the corporation, and that those old-time directories listed only those persons who lived within the city limits. The land shown on the plats as belonging to the Matlocks lay outside the corporate limits at the time, so the names weren't shown.

Judge Biddle and his wife separated a short time after they married, and lived apart, without divorce, for something like thirty years. There is a portrait of Mrs. Biddle in the Museum; a miniature in oil. It shows a distinguished looking lady, not particularly beautiful, but one who would be noticed in a crowd.

The writer recalls hearing comments about the separation of the Biddles, but doesn't remember ever having heard a reason for the separation.

#### PASTED IN BOOK

The portrait shown today is one we acquired recently. It is pasted in a book written by the Judge: "Elements of Knowledge," in 1881, and given to Mrs. May Thornton Westlake in March, 1895, with an inscription on the front fly-leaf by the author. The picture was pasted in the book after it was bound; the pasting while neatly done, was the work of an amateur.

May Westlake was the daughter of Horatio and Mrs. Jennie Thornton, who lived for many years at 1202 North Street. Walter B. Westlake, who married May Thornton, was a relative nephew, we believe--of John W. Barnes, one of the proprietors of the Pharos, and who lived at 1201 High, just one block from May Thornton's home. When Walter Westlake visited Uncle John, the inevitable happened.

The book was given to the Society by Mrs. Essie Hillhouse Price, a cousin of Mrs. Westlake, who didn't live a great while after her marriage. Mrs. Price thought of the book the other day, while reading about the demolition of the Biddle house, and sent her husband, Leo, to the writer's house with it.

We'll have some brief quotations from the book later on.





## THE BORGES HOME

Situated atop a terraced hill rising above Columbia street still stands one of Logansport's old residences which at one time was the showplace of the town.

This landmark is known as the Borges home, although it was built by Charles Luy (pronounced Loo-ee), who was a native of Alsace. The Borges family occupied it for many years.

When the house, now at 218 East Columbia street, was first erected this street was not laid out yet, but a road ran in front of it at about the same place and then angled south into North Sixth street.

In the early 1850's Charles Luy came here from Alsace and built a cooper shop on the canal at the southeast corner of what is now Ninth street and Erie avenue. About 1864 he sold out to the Thompson company. For awhile he operated a brewery at Adamsboro.

## BUILDER OPERATED BREWERY

It was in 1858 that he erected his brewery on Pleasant Hill just north of the end of North Sixth street. During the same year he built his home, shown above, slightly to the west of the brewery.

Stretching southward below this house was the hill where Charles Luy had a series of terraces fashioned and covered with flowers and unusual shrubs such as had never before been seen in Logansport. It was the first formal garden in the city. Adding to its beauty was a fountain and pool fed by springs from the hill above. The fountain also was the first in town. The pool still graces one of the upper terraces on the western side of the walk.

Before Sixth and Third streets were paved, water from springs in Pleasant Hill ran down the sides of the streets. It is said that the old Michigan road was re-routed because of these springs.

The road used to run into town up what is now Burlington avenue, or Road 29, and then turn and go out North Sixth to Michigan avenue, on the present Road 25. Normally it would have continued on out North Third Street, but the springs in that region were so bad that the road builders of the time decided it would be easier to go around them.

## DAUGHTER MARRIED ERNEST BORGES

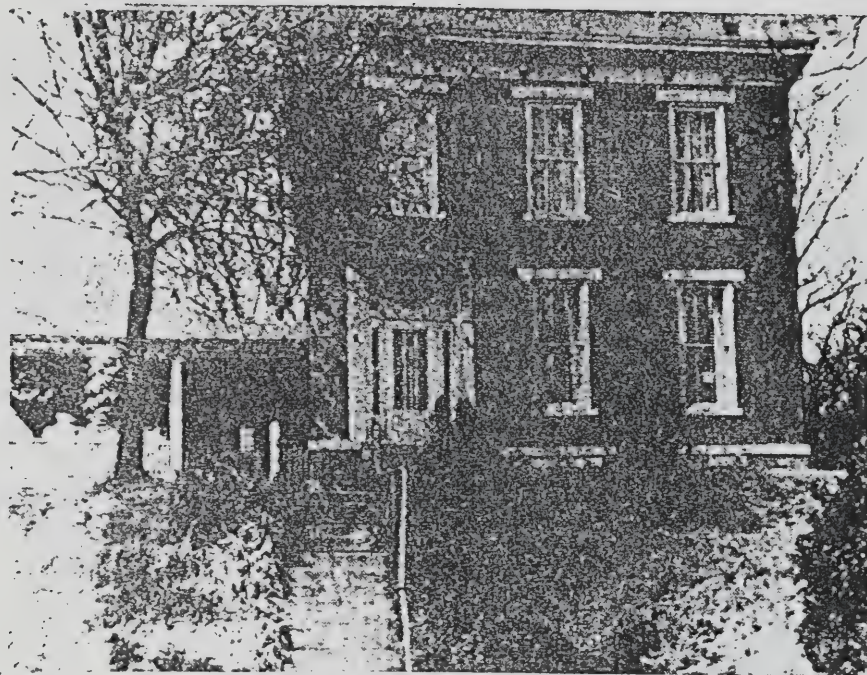
The name Borges entered the picture when Charles Luy's only daughter Anna, married Ernest Borges, a local druggist who came here from Ohio, belonged to the Masonic order and died here in 1874.

The Borges son, Ferdinand, was educated in the Logansport schools and then graduated from Pennsylvania Military academy, where he was said to have been a remarkable student, but his hardware business here didn't do so well. In 1885 he formed a partnership with J. H. Neal and ran a store under the name of Neal & Gorbis on East Broadway, where one of the largest stocks of saddlery in the state was displayed.

For many years Ferdinand Borges and his wife lived in the brick and stone house on top of the hill. Later its occupancy changed hands many times as the aging structure gradually receded from its once pre-eminent position among the town's artistic estates.

The C. M. Miller family, who recently purchased it, have already taken steps to restore this fine old home to a measure of its former beauty.

THE BORGES HOME





## COLUMBIA STREET

In the early 1850's there came to Logansport an Alsatian by the name of Charles Luy. He built a cooper shop on the canal at the south-west corner of 9th and the present Erie Ave. About 1864 he sold to the Thompson Co. In 1858 he erected a brewery on Columbia St., at the end of 6th and just west of it built his home, a large brick house.

Since the house was on a hill it was reached by steps up a series of terraces. On these terraces were flowers and shrubs of all kinds. Adding to the beauty of this garden was a fountain, fed by springs from the hill above.

The only daughter of Mr. Luy married Ernest Borges, a druggist who died in 1874. They had one son, Ferdinand, who was a leather merchant but became involved in the "Ubero Plantation" scandal. Razed 1959. See Helm Page 491 Posell Pages 335 & 339.

## THE LEWIS CHAMBERLAIN HOME PLEASANT HILL

Lewis Chamberlain was a lawyer, who came to Logansport in 1851 or perhaps a little earlier. He married the daughter of Hyacynthe Lasselle and erected a home on Pleasant Hill. Mrs. Chamberlain did not want to live so far from town so the brick house on the hill was vacated and another house was built on the north-east corner of North and 8th Street.

Who occupied the Pleasant Hill property after that is not know, but in 1882, it was purchased by the Orphans Home Board for \$2500.00. In 1906, it was partially burned but was reconstructed and enlarged.

Lewis Chamberlain died in 1874 and the family moved to Washington, D. C.

The first piano was brought to Logansport by Gen. Lasselle for Mrs. Chamberlain. It came by boat up the Mississippi from New Orleans, then up the Wabash on one of the few boats bringing merchandise this far up the river. When taken from the boat it was dropped in the water and remained there until the high water receded. That was in 1837 and the Lasselle family lived on the south-west corner of Pearl and Broadway.

## THE JAMES CHENEY HOME MARKET &amp; EEL RIVER AVE.

On the south side of Market near the bridge is an apartment house once the home of Mr. James Cheney. Mr. Cheney and Mr. Joseph Uhl owned a mill, known as the Point Saw Mill, on the east side of Eel River at the junction of the two rivers.

This house was built of lumber sawed at the mill and the rooms were all the same size because the lumber was sawed that way. The Cheneys moved into the house in the late 60's and in November, 1871, Mr. John C. Nelson (Mary Cheney) was married in this house.

#### ORPHANS HOME

The orphans home was organized under the state law of Feb. 1870. A temporary organization was formed and after two years on Feb. 1, 1878 the name Orphans Home association was adopted. For details see Helm Page 295.

The first home was the former house of W. Z. Stuart now 216-218 Wheatland Ave. The second home was on the south west corner of Melborne and Wilkinson. In 1882 the board bought the present home, formerly the house of Lewis Chamberlain.



HOMES ON MARKET STREET

The "Logan Chief" was a weekly newspaper published in Logansport from February 20, 1845 to October 11, 1845. The paper was owned by Murphy and Keeler. N. L. Stout, Editor.

See Helm p. 455.

FROM THE ISSUE OF SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1845

"Let us go, if you please, up through Market Street to the grave-yard; Here are several pretty cottages on our left, delightfully embowered, with cut-stone walls in front, and nice flagstone walks. Just upon the point of the hill, on the right, is probably the most desirable residence in town, naturally, and with reasonable expense might be rendered a little Eden overlooking most of the town and desirable view away down the Wabash. "What a scene," you exclaim, "Beautiful", say we. This Gothic stone building on the left, unfinished but soon to be completed, is the Episcopal Church, a good specimen of architecture, and the fine stones with which it is built are inexhaustible in this neighborhood.

"That church, on the right, built of the same material, is the Old Presbyterian School. Several fine residences are on the way - all very pleasant till we reach the grave-yard. What a splendid park this grave-yard would have made! Now, we will continue our walk down to Eel River, cross the guard lock, down the shore to the mill, down to the canal, passing the iron works which are doing well, and cross the aqueduct up the Chicago Hill Road. From the summit, cast your eye toward west, southwest, south and southeast - a boundless forest lies in the distance all around, and the Wabash River cuts through a gap in this forest. The last small remnant of the Miamis, Victims of our stupidity, avarice and injustice, are soon to follow the other tribes west, Victor's bathhouse and grounds spring emerging from the hillside."

This article was copied by R.B. Whitsett and given to Mrs. Carl Keller.



## GENERAL N. D. GROVER HOME - 2ND &amp; MARKET

When the Kroger store was constructed on Market, just east of 2nd St. an old landmark was razed. This was the brick house owned and occupied by Gen. Grover. He was a veteran of the war of 1812 and came to Logansport in 1829. He was a native of Maryland and when he first came to Logansport, he was a sub-agent under Gen. Tipton in Indian affairs.

In after years he was prominent in politics and represented Cass Co. in the Legislature of 1841-2. He was born in Maryland and died in Logansport June 17, 1875.

Adjacent to the house, on the west, was Mr. Grover's shop for he was a saddler by trade and for many years not only sold a general line of merchandise but made saddles and harness.

The house was occupied at different times by Dr. McCrea, Wm. Dowling and of late years by Mr. Kraut. See Helm P. 510.

## JAMES DUNN HOME 515 E. Market

The brick house, now enlarged and made into apartments was built by James Dunn about 1855. Mr. Dunn was a lawyer who came here as early as 1834 and was justice of the peace for many years. He owned land in Noble Twp. Sec. 27, along the river and had a quarry and line kiln.

His daughter, Emma, married E. N. Talbot and the latter bought the house in 1859 or 60. In the early 70's it was occupied by Mr. Moses Frazee.

In 1880 W. T. Wilson married Louise McCarty and soon after that moved into this house. The Wilson family lived here until 1898, then moved to 200 Broadway upon the death of Mrs. T. H. Wilson, the mother.

The house was purchased by Dr. J.N. Neff, who added an office to the west side and made the house into apartments. The present does not bear much resemblance to the former dignified residence.

## ALVIN HIGGINS HOME 517 Market

On the site of the Barnes Apts., stood the home of Capt. Alvin Higgins. He bought the house in 1857 but it had been built in 1833. Original owner unknown. When the canal was in existence the Market St. bridge over the canal had its east end in front of the house, and Market was not an improved street.

Mr. Higgins was a copper and tin smith and had his shop on 3rd on the west, north of Broadway. He also became a stove dealer and is credited with introducing the first heating stove in this community. See Powell 838 also Pastime Sketches 98.

## SOLOMAN FISHER HOME 519 Market

The building now occupied by the Kasch Co. was the home of Soloman and Katie Fisher. When purchased by Mr. Barnes the front lawn and the retaining wall were cut away to make room for an addition.

One son, Ben, was a druggist here until his death and a son, Max, was associated with Henry Wiler in the furniture business. A son, Morris, and a daughter lived here many years ago.

## J.T. MUSSELMAN HOME

In 1830 the Gossard Co. razed a large three-story house formerly owned by J. T. Musselman. He was an early merchant and newspaperman, publishing the "Sun."

This house was later owned by Mr. Haney and then left to his son-in-law James Henderson. Mr. Henderson made the house into a double dwelling and as such it was used until sold to the Gossard Co.

At the rear of the house, facing Sixth St. was a large frame building known as "The Logan House" At one time it was a first class hotel but after a bad fire in 1875 it was a transient boarding house. At one time there was a handsome stairs, said to be copied from Wm. H. Harrison home.



LOGANSPORT NEWSPAPER  
Wednesday Evening  
January 2, 1957

FRED DROMPP BUYS ST. JAMES SCHOOL BUILDING

Purchase of the 68-year-old school building at Sixth and Market streets from the St. James Lutheran Church was announced today by Fred Drompp.

The new owner immediately revealed plans to raze the landmark, constructed in 1888, but did not disclose to what purpose the property would be placed.

The school has been closed since 1945 when the board of trustees were unable to employ a teacher to succeed L. A. Weber, who resigned to accept a position at Richville, Mich.

This decision to suspend classes ended 97 years of continuous Lutheran parochial school instruction in Logansport, supported by the St. James congregation.

The property at Sixth and Market was purchased for \$400 in 1886. Two years later the congregation built a new school at this location for about \$10,000. The building was consecrated on the last Sunday of 1888.

Largest enrollment in the history of the school appeared in 1866 and 1867 when 300 children registered. The first year of the new building in 1889 saw 190 youngsters attending classes.

From that time on, however, the enrollment dwindled slowly each year. It dropped below 100 for the first time 1912 and during the final school term in 1944, only 17 children were registered.

During the first 40 years, from 1848 to 1888, classes were conducted in the frame building used jointly as church and school. The pupils were taught by the pastor until the arrival of the first trained teacher in 1857.

Frequent changes of teachers hampered the work of the parish school until the congregation obtained F. W. Moesta from the teacher's seminary in Addison, Ill., in 1869.

Moesta served in this capacity until 1914. Other instructors were H. W. Englebrecht, 17 years; A. H. Fisher, 12 years; H. E. Pipkorn, seven years; F. C. Neusiis, 15 years and Weber, two years.

Two teachers were employed from 1884 through 1920 when decreased enrollment permitted the use of only one instructor.



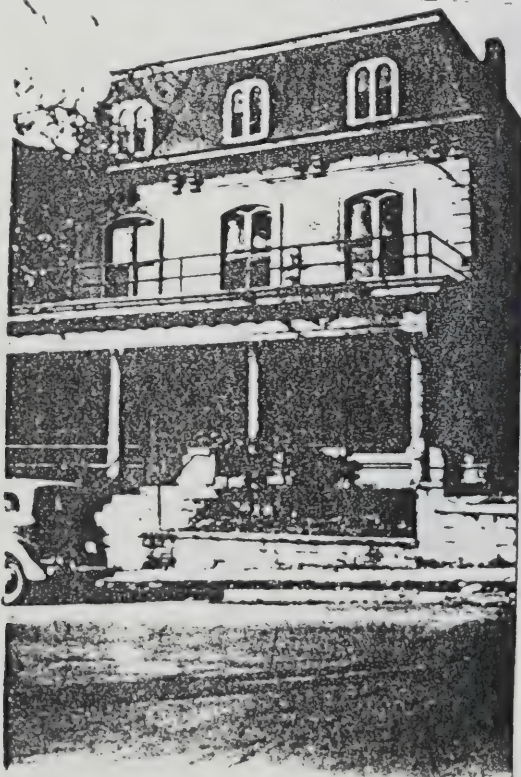
LOGANSPOUT NEWSPAPER  
Thursday  
November 9, 1939



Picture shows the three-story brick apartment building at 610 Market Street which is being torn down to make way for the addition to the Gossard Manufacturing building.

The building once was a local show place, the home of the Frank Harwoods. Mr. Harwood operated a clothing business in Market street above Third on the south side of the street. He was noted for his fine horses and carriages.

Later the Harwoods built another house in Eel River Avenue and moved there. The building now being razed was constructed about 1870.



Taken November 1939



## FRANK HARWOOD HOME 610 MARKET ST.

In 1939 the Gossard Co. razed this home built by Mr. Frank Harwood in 1870. It was a three story brick building with the mansard roof, popular at that time.

Mr. Harwood occupied the house a number of years then built another home on Eel River ave. The family of Mr. Solomon Wise lived there, then the family of Joseph Mandel.

The Gossard built an addition to the factory on the site of the house. In 1904 James Barnes purchased the house and it was made into apartments.

For many years Mr. Harwood operated a tailor shop in the building just west of the Greensfelder store on Market, south side of the street between 3rd and 4th.

## ROBERT H. BRYER HOME 614 E. Market

Another home razed by the Gossard was on the vacant lot now owned by that company.

The house was built by Robert Bryer, who came to Logansport in 1833 from Fountain Co. Indiana. He was born in Penn. 1801, married in Ohio to Dorca S. Miller. During his residence in Logansport he was a contractor and builder. One son was connected with the Logansport Journal and contributed to other papers. This son, James, was born in Fountain Co.

Another son, David, was a prominent member of musical organizations and wrote many songs. He was also a revenue collector. See Powell pp. 232-3. also 257.

Mr. Bryer died in 1939 and a number of families lived in the house before its destruction. Mrs. J. T. Musselman and her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Sala lived there several years. After the death of Mrs. Musselman Mrs. Susan Young bought the house. After her death a daughter continued to live there-Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Linville.

Mrs. Young was the widow of Alexander, who came to Cass Co. from Franklin Co. in 1863. See Powell p. 816.

## WILLIAMSON WRIGHT HOME 616 MARKET

The stone house at 616 Market was once a true Dutch Colonial type. It was built about 1834 by Wm. Moore. The stone was brought from a river quarry on the north side of the Wabash, across from Cedar Island.

Moore had a contract with Watt Settler to haul the stone. For his work and a yoke of oxen he received \$2.25 per day-Mr. Moore furnished the feed for the oxen.

Whether Mr. Moore occupied the house or whether it was the home of someone else, nothing is known until after 1852, when it was purchased by Mr. Williamson Wright for his second wife, Kate Swift, of Pittsburgh, Penn.

Mr. Wright came to Logansport in 1835 after practising law three years in Ohio, his native state. He first married Eliza Searling, of Madison; but she died in 1847, leaving two children. One, John, lived in Chicago at one time.

Mr. Wright became a prominent lawyer but was more interested in other vocations. He was instrumental in bringing the Penn. railroad through Logansport. He embarked in politics, but in later years his entire time was spent looking after his farm. At one time he owned 1889 acres in Cass and 300 in Fulton Co. but when he died in 1896 he had only 1700 acres.

After Mr. Wright's death the house was sold by the heirs to Andrew Robinson, who unfortunately did not appreciate architectural beauty and the entire appearance was changed. The balustrade with its iron grill was removed, the front of the lot was cut down, along the porch built across the second story and in the end it had the appearance of the back of a tenement building.

After a number of years Mr. Lawrence Truman bought it and after the death of Mr. and Mrs. Truman, a granddaughter Mrs. Tutwiler occupied it.

LOGANSPORT NEWSPAPER  
Wednesday Evening  
July 9, 1958

CHURCH BUYS HOUSE FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL

The purchase of the large three-story stone residence at 616 East Market Street by the Trinity Episcopal church for use as a church school was announced Wednesday by officials of the church.

The building was purchased from Mrs. Mary Louise Tutewiler and her husband, Attorney Harry Tutewiler. It has been owned by Mrs. Tutewiler's family for more than fifty years. Possession is to be given in ninety days.

Mark Smith, senior warden of the church, said that in addition to the Sunday school rooms to be set up in the building next fall, it will provide quarters for church personnel other than the rector.

At the present time the church school classrooms are in the basement of the church and in the parish house. These have proved inadequate, Smith said.

Only minor remodeling is planned this year after the church is given possession of the property.

The building is a Logansport landmark. It was erected in 1834 for William Moore. The stone from which it was built was brought from a river quarry on the north side of the Wabash river near the present location of the Logansport Country Club.

In 1852 it was purchased by Attorney Williamson Wright, prominent local citizen and extensive land owner, who was instrumental in bringing the Pennsylvania railroad to Logansport. He resided there for more than 40 years. It was sold to Lawrence Truman in the 1890's.



## LOGANSPOUT NEWSPAPER

Friday Morning

August 19, 1949

1834  
Home at Seventh and Market streets was built in 1834 by Dr. Graham Fitch; Henry Coleman family, descendants of Dr. Fitch now reside there.



One of Logansport's best-known old homes and landmarks is the Fitch, or Coleman, residence situated on the southeast corner of Market and Seventh streets, originally built in 1834 on what was then the outskirts of the city.

The home remains today more than one hundred years later as one of the finest structures in town, well-preserved and cared for by the Coleman family. Except the removal of a small portion on the north end, destroyed by fire in 1881, the house stands as it was built in those pre-Civil War days when Logansport was a grain trading center and river port.

**DR. FITCH WAS BUILDER.** Dr. Graham Fitch, later a United States Senator, came here in July of 1833 and built the house soon afterward. He was accompanied from LeRoy, N. R., by his father, also a physician, Dr. Frederick Fitch, who had lost a leg in the war of 1812, and by his wife, the former Harriet Satterlee.

When the house was built it was arranged to face Seventh street and the main entrance, shown above, was from this street, as it is today.

The town's original plat extended only as far east as Fifth street, lying between the two rivers on the other sides. That great personage in Logansport history, General John Tipton, laid out the first addition to the city in 1833. This was bounded by Market and High streets and extended from Fifth to Seventh street.

But Market street, now the heaviest traveled highway running through Logansport, was not cleared past Seventh, so Dr. Fitch positioned his residence in the "suburbs" to "face the city," so to speak.

**BIRTHPLACE OF FITCH DAUGHTERS.** Both of the Fitch daughters were born in this house, Margaret in 1833 and Emma in 1836. Margaret later married Charles Denby, Civil War colonel and for 13 years United States minister to China, who is perhaps best known to laterday generations as namesake of the Charles Denby cigar.

There was also a Fitch son, Henry Satterlee Fitch, whose grandson,

Graham Denby Fitch, graduated from West Point in 1882, and in 1909 received first prize in a nation-wide scientific contest for the best paper on the fourth dimension. Graham Denby Fitch spent most of his time in the east.

The youngest daughter, Emma Fitch, married Asa Coleman in 1864. It was their son, Henry F. Coleman, born in this same house and a lifelong resident of Logansport, who died there just last December 31 at the age of 84. He had been a prominent civil engineer and contractor, a major in the Army engineering corps during the first world War and active in the local American Legion.

Henry Coleman's widow, the former Mary Fisher, survives and lives in the family home with two of their children, Hulda and Laurence Fitch Coleman. Another son, Asa, resides in Forest Hills, N. Y.

Dr. Graham Fitch, pioneer member of the local family, represented this district in Congress from 1847 to 1852, and served in the U. S. Senate from 1858 to 1861.

FAMOUS WILLOW GONE. While in Washington, D. C., Mrs. Fitch was one of the vice-regents of the Mount Vernon fund and instrumental in buying that historic home of George Washington and making it a national monument. It was when the family returned from Washington that Mrs. Fitch brought along the picturesque iron dogs which still flank the entranceway, seen in the picture.

For many years a large willow tree stood in what formerly was a sunken garden just to the east of the residence. The original willow slip was sent here by a nephew of Dr. Fitch, LeRoy Fitch, who was an officer in the United States Navy and a member of the naval convoy which brought Napoleon's grave from St. Helena to Paris. He took the slip from a willow tree at the St. Helena grave.

Even after a house was built next door the tree still stood and flourished next to the sidewalk until blown down about 10 years ago. But other slips were taken and transplanted elsewhere in the yard, as well as in other parts of the city. Today, many willow trees in Logansport have their origin in the original Fitch tree sent from across the ocean.

The house was sold in 1952.



July 22, 1932

## A HOOSIER LISTENING POST

By Kate Milner Rabb

Information concerning Harriet V. Fitch, Indiana's vice regent of the Mount Vernon Association in the 50's, requested by Maud Stout Wylie of "The Orange Tree" is answered in a letter to this column from Mrs. John C. Nelson of Logansport, Ind.

"Harriet V. Fitch was a notable personage, the wife of the late Graham N. Fitch, celebrated physician, surgeon, statesman and soldier," writes Mrs. Nelson, "Their gifted daughter Martha was the esteemed wife of Charles Denby, minister-plenipotentiary to China for more than twelve years, a remarkable record. Col. Denby represented the Evansville district in the state Legislature when Dr. Fitch was made a United States Senator.

"Mrs. Fitch was untiring in her efforts towards the purchase and restoration of Mt. Vernon as well as several other national activities. Absorbing as these were, she never for a moment lost sight of local matters. A devoted church woman, she was instrumental in establishing here at an early date the Episcopalian church now standing on the original site, northwest corner of Market and Seventh streets. On the southeast corner diagonally opposite is the Fitch Homestead owned by a grandson, Maj. Henry Fitch Coleman, and occupied by this estimable family.

"Blessed with enormous common sense coupled with indefatigable industry, Mrs. Fitch was an outstanding homemaker. Their house was always an attractive center. They were royal entertainers and shared the honors of their gracious hospitality equally. This cultured couple were born leaders.

The mention of the "Pansy" books in a recent column has brought the following letter from Mrs. Sallie Clark Flaningham of Thorntown, Ind.

"Like the professor's wife of whom you wrote, I was a great admirer of Pansy's books. My oldest sister was a faithful subscriber to "The Herald and Presbyter" and obtained many of the books as premiums. She named her daughter Flossie after one of the girls in "Four Girls at Chautauqua."

"The books I liked best were 'Three People,' 'Ester Reid,' and 'Julia Reed,' a sequel to 'Ester Reid,' and now that I am reminded of them I think I shall reread them once more."

"No doubt you know that 'Pansy,' Mrs. Isabelle Alden, died one or two years ago.

"Some time ago you referred to "The Little Corporal." I have five copies of the years 1868, 1869, January 1870. It came in an older sister's name and perhaps we did not think of saving it until after her death in 1871. The serial stories by Emily Huntington Miller and the many fine short stories were reread with interest.

"The old books, magazines and McGuffery's readers may have been "goody-goody," but now I can see that their truths were unconsciously a great influence for good in my life.

"My little grandson at the age of 2 and 3 years would listen for hours to the McGuffey books, but did not care for Children's books of present day.

It may have been the recent letters about Quakers that caused my eyes to fall on the song "Quaker Cousins" as soon as I opened a copy of Peterson's for August, 1885. The Quaker descendants should enjoy it. It was published by a Philadelphia music house and reprinted in Peterson's. The words were by Samuel K. Cowan, M. A. and the music by J. L. Malloy.

## THE SONG

With a smile slow, quaint, like an  
 old-time saint,  
 With a quaint, soft "doth" for  
 "does"  
 With a "thou" for "you" and a  
 "nay" for "no"  
 There is none like Quaker Coz.

Loves a now-day girl where a whim  
 may whirl,  
 And weds where fancy roves,  
 But if love she does, O my Quaker  
 Coz  
 Will wait till the spirit moves!  
 With a "stay yea, thou!" or "away  
 nay thou!"  
 With an answer quaint for thee;  
 "Not of gold hast thou! But of old  
 wast thou,  
 In thy spirit, friend for me."

O we roamed for hours thr' the  
 woodbine bow'rs,  
 Not a "doth" or "thou" or "thee"  
 Till the sweet stars woke not a word was  
 spoke.  
 By my Quaker Coz to me:  
 Then with eyes slow raised in mine  
 she gazed  
 And her spirit shone in both  
 "Does your spirit move, move does  
 your heart love?  
 As thou asketh, friend, it doth!"  
 "Does it say, 'stay thou', or away,  
 nay thou!"  
 What, dear, does your spirit say"  
 "O it saith, 'yea thou, until death,  
 stay thou!"  
 "Friend, it saith 'yea, stay for aye!"  
 Friend, it saith 'Yea, stay for aye!"



It is not definitely known the exact date this stately old house was erected. Tipton's second addition, from 7th to 8th, was made in 1835. The house must have been built soon after Dr. Fitch came in 1834, for the front faced Seventh St., because Market was not yet cut through beyond 7th.

Dr. Fitch and his wife came here from Leroy, Genesee Co., N. Y. She was Harriett Satterlee of the same place. His mother had died so the father Dr. Frederick Fitch, came here with them.

Dr. Frederick Fitch, was a veteran of the war of 1812 and had lost a leg. He too was born in N. Y. in 1784. There is no record that he practised his profession here but he was only fifty years old when he came. He died in 1850 and is buried on the Fitch lot.

The seventh street entrance is as it was originally. The iron dogs have been there since 1858, when Mrs. Fitch brought them from Washington. At that time Dr. Fitch was a senator.

In 1881 there was a bad fire and after that the roof was changed and an addition added at the Spencer St. side. On the Market side where there is now a porch, there was a one-story room opening from the hall. This room was the office in later years. Earlier the office was on the west side of Third St. between Market and Broadway.

East of the house, where Mr. George Seybold built his home, was the formal garden. A stone table was in the middle and walks led from it to the flower borders. It was lower than the house lot and one descended to the garden on stone steps. In front or on the Market St. side, just inside the fence was the large willow tree, grown from a twig.

This willow had been brought from St. Helena Island by Leroy Fitch, a half brother of Dr. Fitch's, in 1840. He had been an officer on the ship that formed part of the convoy bringing Napoleon's grave. The tree became very large but was blown down in a storm a number of years ago. Fortunately the descendants of Dr. Fitch had started other trees from the parent tree. There are two rather large ones in the yard now.

Dr. and Mrs. Fitch had three children. Martha, born 2-23-1836 married Charles Denby in 1858. Mr. Denby was a lawyer in Evansville and for thirteen years was U. S. minister to China.

Emma Fitch was born 1838. She married Dr. Asa Coleman in 1864 and after the death of the doctor, the Coleman family occupied the home. Mr. Henry Coleman, who died Dec. 1871 was a son. His wife, with a son and daughter continue to live in the house.

The son, Henry Satterlee, spent most of his time in New York. A son of his, Graham Denby Fitch, graduated from West Point in 1882 and became a Lt. Colonel in the engineering corps of the army. In 1909 he won the \$500 prize offered by the Scientific American for the best paper on the "Fourth Dimension."

His sister Abigail, spent a number of years in China with her aunt and uncle and while there wrote a number of short stories published in the Century magazine.

While living in Washington, Mrs. Fitch became interested in the Mt. Vernon Association. She was made one of the Indiana Vice-regents and helped raise money to purchase and restore Washington's old home. At one time, here in Logansport, a Dickens' party was given and all the guests dressed as Dickens' characters. The party was a financial success.

Three generations have been born in the house; Emma Fitch Coleman, Henry Fitch Coleman, and his son Asa.

See Helm p. 507 Powell p. 235.

Leroy Fitch became a commodore in the navy before his retirement. His home was just west of the Wabash overhead bridge on the south river road. He died 1876. In Oct. 1893 the St. Joseph Hospital was opened in this house. It has now been made into two houses. Pasttime Sketches P. 114. Sold in 1952 to Pat and Barney Kroeger, Successors to George Kroeger. Red<sup>ec</sup>orated and occupied May 1, 1953.

## THE KENDRICKS HOME. 706 E. MARKET

## CASS CO. HOME

This house, known now as the Memorial; to many, the Judge Baldwin home, was built in the early 60's-perhaps 1863. The original owner was a Mr. Kendricks, who came to Logansport in the 50's from New York. He was a banker and at one time had his bank in the building at 416 East Market. Now Murray's electric shop.

The story is that his wife did not like the "Wild and Wooly West" so to satisfy her the house was built; said to be a copy of one on the Hudson. It was called "The Castle" and well-named; for it had narrow windows, bay windows, and the corners were small rounded towers with turrets.

There were daughters in the family-two at least-and every year Mrs. Kendrick went back to New York to buy their clothes. One time at a party their shoes were the attraction-the very latest-bronze leather with glass buttons and scalloped tops.

The Kendricks entertained lavishly giving many large parties. One morning after one of these the community was astonished to hear of the failure of the Kendricks banks.

Soon after this the family left Logansport for New York, presumably to place the young ladies in a suitable school.

From 1865 until 1873 it was an academy under the guidance of the Presbyterian Church. It was an institution of "higher education" and attended by the young people whose parents could afford a private school. Among the teachers who later became famous, were Stanley and John Coulter. Their mother also taught there. Father founded Hanover College.

In 1873 and 4 the "Central School" was built and a high school was organized. Undoubtedly this is the reason the Academy closed.

For several years it was used as a boarding house, kept by Mrs. Whiting. In Harry Bringham's fire report in Pastime Sketches he tells of a fire May 5, 1877 at the Castle.

Judge Baldwin bought the house in the late 70's and early 80's and lived there until his death in 1908. In the 90's it was remodeled and the small windows replaced by the large ones. The old entrance with a narrow porch was there until the Memorial built the long one.

When Judge Baldwin remodeled, blackboards were found under several layers of paper. On one of the boards were the names of three pupils: Kate Bevan, Mary Ellen Uhl, and Anna Culbertson. The first one became Mrs. Austin, the second Mrs. McNitt, the third is unknown, except that her father was an early merchant and lived at 216 Market. On one of the small windows the name "Josephine Kendricks" was scratched.

Daniel Pratt Baldwin, a nephew of D. D. Pratt, was born in New York 1837 and after he finished his education came to Logansport in 1860. In 1863 he married Miss India Smith. At that time she, with her mother Bevan, lived at the corner. Mrs. Baldwin died in 1908 but the judge continued to live in the home and a niece India Randall lived with him. Miss Randall was the daughter of Mrs. Baldwin's sister.

Judge Baldwin was not only a prominent lawyer but was in demand as a speaker. For many years he was a trustee of Wabash College and instituted the Baldwin Oratorical Prize. See Helm P. 479.

In her book "The Old Crop" Mrs. Sarah Pratt describes a party given in the Kendricks house. P. 166. See Kingman's Cass Co. Atlas P. 53.



In 1873 Judge Baldwin lived between Second and Third Street on the North side of Canal Street now Melbourne Avenue.

Stewart & Maria Cowdrie Kendricks

Daughter Josephine married George Johnston, son of William. He willed money to the Memorial Hospital.

D. P. Baldwin and India Smith were married June 27, 1863 at the house of Dr. Faber. His house was just east of the lumber yard at Spencer & Burkley.

Purchased by the county in 1920.

## HISTORICAL LOCAL HOMES

Memorial Home at northeast corner of Seventh and Market was built during Civil War by New York banker; structure is copy of Hudson River "Castle."



The stately old structure at Seventh and Market known as Memorial Home, has seen many kinds of use since it was first built in the early 1860's while the Civil War was still in progress.

A banker and lawyer by the name of Kendricks moved to Logansport from New York during those war years. He had the home constructed as a copy of one on the Hudson river, called "The Castle," to please his eastern wife. She was not happy to come to the wilds of Indiana.

George Bevan, one of this city's most distinguished early contractors, built the home which was designed to satisfy a woman's fancy--a woman who lived in it only a few years, since the Kendricks left town in the late 1860's after he reportedly lost money in business.

**WAS PRESBYTERIAN ACADEMY** Between 1852, when he came here from Canada, and 1875, when he died in this city, George Bevan was builder of at least 10 other residences in this neighborhood of old landmarks around the present Memorial Home. He also was architect and contractor for the former Universalist Church between Eighth and Ninth streets on Broadway, now occupied by the Seventh Day Adventists.

When the Kendricks left Logansport for the east again in about 1866, the home became a Presbyterian academy for boys and girls of high school age. The Reverend Matthews was principal. Its first science teacher was Dr. John Coulter, later professor of biology at Wabash college, president of Lake Forest university and head of the department of botany at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Coulter was born in China, where his father was a missionary, and it was his grandfather who founded Hanover college. His brother, Stanley Coulter, also a natural scientist, served as principal of Logansport high school from 1873 to 1885. For many years he was dean of men at Purdue university and is still remembered by many present-day Purdue graduates



In the year 1875 the Presbyterian academy closed its door and the home was turned into a boarding house.

**JUDGE BALDWIN BOUGHT HOME.** Another famous Logansport personage, Judge Daniel Pratt Baldwin, bought the place in the early 1880's and lived there until his sudden death in the house in 1912. Judge Baldwin, like Kendricks who built the original structure, was a lawyer and banker. Coming here in 1860, he became prominent in legal circles and was attorney general of Indiana from 1881 to 1883. He also was instrumental in establishing banks throughout the state.

After the death of his wife, India Smith, whom he had married in 1863, Judge Baldwin continued to live in the spacious home. He was a prolific writer and a frequent speaker on law, literature, morals and other topics customary in those days. A niece, Miss India Randall, the daughter of Mrs. Baldwin's sister, kept house for the judge for a number of years before his death and remained there after his death until the county purchased it for patriotic functions in 1920.

During the period of Judge Baldwin's occupancy the structure was changed only slightly. The basic brick and stone construction was unaltered. Judge Baldwin did have the windows changed slightly. Originally they consisted of two parallel vertical openings about six inches wide and separated by a stone partition. This fortresslike arrangement was remodeled to provide more illumination by removing the center partition and making one glass window.

**ORNAMENTAL DECORATION.** During these years Market Street was several feet higher than it is now and a driveway curved gently up from the southwest corner of the plot to the west doorway.

The old house had a collection of ornamental pieces rising from the corners of the roof like so many chimneys. These had as little or less function than flying abutments on the old medieval churches, but they survived until the residence became Memorial Home in 1920.

Cass county was one of the first in Indiana to take advantage of a state law passed at that time to permit counties to buy accommodations for patriotic societies. With a donation of \$10,000 from the American Legion the county added \$8,000 and bought the old Baldwin home and grounds for \$18,000.

The county, according to W. H. Porter who has been treasurer of the board of trustees since it was formed, put \$37,994.26 in a remodeling program during 1921. As a part of the program, a broad front porch with stone columns was added across the south side to replace the small door porch which had stood since the first construction.

Also added was the large dance hall across the north. The interior of course, was completely remodeled, and today, in addition to the dance hall; the main floor includes a reception room, two lounges, office, front hall and kitchen. Upstairs is a spacious billiard hall and the now-forsaken G. A. R. rooms. Part of the ground-level floor is the present home of the Teen Canteen.

**HOME OF PATRIOTIC GROUPS.** Although the county owns the establishment it is dedicated to the American Legion, which manages it, and may be used by all patriotic organizations. Throughout its 28 years of existence the county has appropriated an average of about \$3,000 a year for its upkeep.

When Memorial Home was dedicated in 1922, Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis delivered the principal address of the occasion. At that time Frank McHale was president of the board of trustees as he still is today. Mr. Porter, veteran president of the National Bank of Logansport, was treasurer and through the many years since then he has continued as the guiding light of the Home.

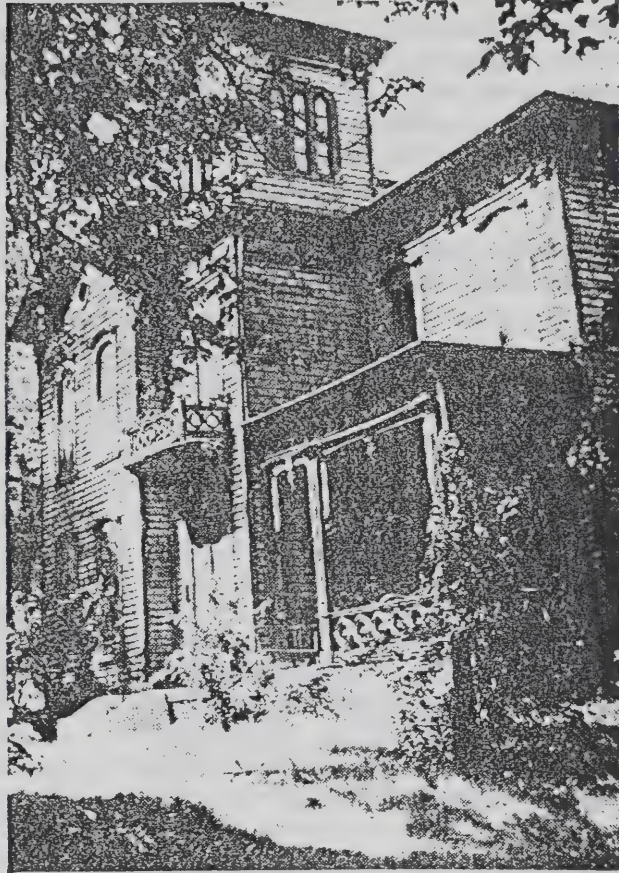
Also on the first board of trustees were Charles Hale, representing the county outside of Logansport. When Mr. Hale died he was succeeded by

Jack Rehm; when Mr. Deuner died he was succeeded by Bert Castle, and when Mr. Martin died he was succeeded by Charles Mays, upon whose death Ernest Fiedler was named to the board. These are the only changes that have been made in the 28 years.

In 1943 a disastrous fire, belived to have started in the billiard hall, gutted the inside of the structure. Fortunately the building and furnishings were covered by insurance which financed a \$21,000 remodeling job at that time.



## LEGION'S NEW HOME ONCE ARISTOCRATIC RESIDENCE



For 73 years, the J. Burt Winter home at 718 East Market has withstood the encroachment of the passing decades and has retained the aloof, reserved personality that once characterized the aristocratic Market street residential row.

Three quarters of a century of quiet, uninterrupted residential history is due to be dissolved with the transfer of the property to the American Legion use, and the work of the remodeling of the interior for Legion use, which will begin sometime after September 23.

As it stands now, the house represents little change since it was built in 1874 by J. C. Merriam. The carriage barn in the back still stands, only it houses the family automobile, instead of carriages. There are two in-door cisterns, one on the side porch and one on the back porch, with drains that catch the rain drippings from the eaves.

This was the first house in Logansport to have a gas stove.

It was also the first house to have a bathtub.

The family was the first to use rubber-tired carriages.

Other than these adornable alternations, plus the later installation of electricity over gas jet lighting, it has forestalled the siege of three generations, and remained the same.

The chief exception, perhaps, was the removal of an imported engraved French plate glass in the front door, after it was broken by one of the children.

### HAD FIREPLACE HEAT

The house was originally heated by five large fireplaces. All but one of these has been closed. The three story building was constructed of fine walnut and oak.

Joists underneath the house measured 12' by 12'. On the main floor was the living room, music room, library and dining room. Servants trod these heavily carpeted floors; there was lilting feminine chatter over tea cups, and carriage wheels ground on the driveway outside the house.

The stepping stone in front of the house which enabled the ladies to enter the carriages gracefully, is still there.

In the back yard is a willow tree, which is from a slip off a slip from a tree on Napoleon Bonaparte's grave on St. Helena, which was secured by George Seybold of the Saybold Dry Goods Company.

### IN DRY GOODS BUSINESS

Merriam was one of the town's leading business men, and a member of the Merriam and Rice Dry Goods Company. He was Bert Winter's wife's grandfather. Her father was Henry Tucker, who had a harness shop, later was senior partner in the Tucker, Pierce and Easterday undertaking business.

The Winter home was sold to the Legion by the children of the late J. Bert Winter. They are Donald, Mary Ellen, James, Dorothy, William and Maragret Winter.

Located next door to the Memorial Home, the Winter residence is the first property owned solely by the Legion. The interior will be remodeled so that it will have a lounge room for men and another for women.



## JOHN C. MERRIAM HOME. 718 MARKET

The house, now much neglected, and used as a tavern by the Legion was once the center of social activities and Mr. and Mrs. Merriam represented the old type gentleman and lady.

Mr. Merriam came here in 1843 from Brandon, Vermont and was employed in the store of Mr. Henry Martin, a fellow townsman. For many years the name of Merriam was connected with both the drygoods and hardware business of this community. His partner in both at one time was Mr. Elihu Rice.

A few years after coming here he was in business in Monticello with Mr. Isaac Reynolds, a pioneer of White County. In 1848, he returned to Logansport and after that was associated in business with a number of well known men.

The home at 718 was not his first one but more of that later. This house was built 1874 and until 1947 remained unchanged. It is a fine example of its time, walnut woodwork, long winding stairs, large rooms with high ceilings and many fireplaces.

At the rear was a large barn where the horses and carriages were kept. Michael Keil was the coachman for many years.

The first bath tub and the first gas stove in town were in this house. The water for the bathroom was at first obtained from large cisterns.

After the death of Mr. Merriam in the late 1890's, the family of Mr. Henry Tucker occupied the house with Mrs. Merriam. Mrs. Tucker was Julia Merriam. At the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Burt Winter lived there; Mrs. Winter was a daughter of Mr. Tucker. The house was sold to the Legion by the sons of Burt Winter.

When this house was built "High Teas" were fashionable and the Merriam's were famous for this form of entertainment. Roast turkey at one end of the table - a baked ham at the other, not to speak of the rolls, jellies and cakes. In her book "Old Crop" Mrs. Pratt tells that at Julia Merriam's wedding there were twenty-two kinds of cake. It was the day when hostesses vied with each other to find new cakes to serve. Razed 1957. Now parking lot. See Helm P. 539.

## W. H. BRINGHURST HOME. 730 MARKET

To the east of the Merriam home, on the corner the house of a well-known druggist, Mr. Bringhurst. It was a long, two story frame, with the customary wood house and barn at the rear. The house of Charles Yarlott is made of the barn.

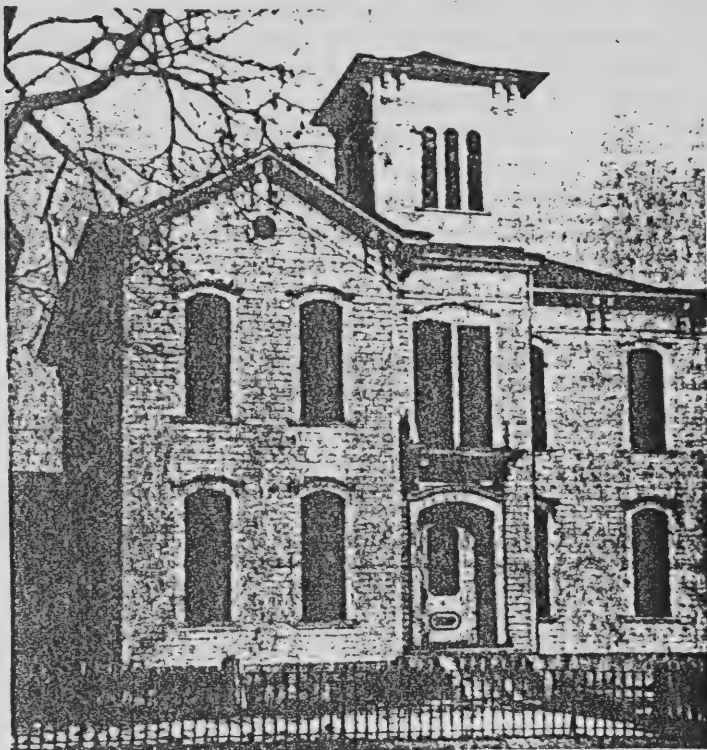
The house was moved from the lot to make way for the present dwelling. This is one of the numerous cases of replacing good architecture with poor. The old house was moved to a farm on Eel River and now stands on the south bank just east of Broad Ripple Bridge.

Mrs. Bringhurst, the former Anna Torr, was always a student and quite frequently wrote articles for the local papers. A daughter, Josephine, was a fine pianist and at one time considered one of the best of teachers of piano. Razed 1960. See Helm P. 492.

## LOGANSPOUT NEWSPAPER

Monday Evening  
December 31, 1956

## LOGANSPOUT LANDMARK BEING RAZED



The Wolf Construction Company Monday morning began razing an historic building at 718 East Market street, above, to provide space for a Standard grocery parking lot.

The building, last used as a clubhouse for the American Legion, is said to have been the first home in Logansport lighted with gas and the first one to boast a bathtub. Aurora Merriam, who built the home in 1872, according to Dr. Don Winter, also was reported to have been the first person in Logansport to own a rubber tired carriage.

For many years the home was the residence of Dr. Winter's grandfather Henry Tucker, who was a funeral director. He first was a member of the firm of Woll and Tucker and then the senior member of the firm of Tucker, Pierce and Easterday.

Tucker's daughter, Florence, and her husband, James Burt Winter, resided in the home for a number of years. It was sold in 1947 by Dr. Winter to the Legion club, which recently sold it to provide space for the grocery parking lot.

The Legion club during the weekend moved to the basement of the remodeled brewery building at Fourth and High.



Since 1840 this lovely home has attracted the attention of every one. It is said to be a copy of an old southern mansion, perhaps known to Mr. Pollard. Who came from Natchez, Miss.

Unfortunately no one is living who can give an authentic account of Col. Pollard's arrival in Logansport. In 1837 he was living in a small frame house on what is now the north side of Court Park. The house had been used as a storage place for the furniture made by the Aldrich brothers. Mr. Pollard enlarged and finished it.

According to W. T. Wilson, Mr. Pollard had had a carpenter's training so was his own contractor when the brick house was built. The wood work is poplar and black walnut and is beautifully simple in design.

Major McFaddin, who was a carpenter before studying law, was employed and helped make the pillars, which were worked out by hand. Originally only the portion between the pillars was two stories, the second of the wings being added in the 80's.

There was a fireplace in every room, the only heat in those early days. Some of these fireplaces have been removed. The two in the west and east parlors have wide walnut mantels with large chests built in on each side. The mantel in the large living room, once the dining room, is black, with small cupboards at one side. The three front rooms on the first floor, the middle room above, and the bedroom over the former dining room remain as when built.

The stair hall was entered at the 7th St. door and opposite on the west side of the house was a long porch. This was replaced by a room on both the first and second floors; the present dining-room, and a bedroom.

The lot on which the house was built formerly included the ground now occupied by the home of Dr. J. H. Shultz. This was part of the George Cicott reserve and was platted by Gen. Tipton in his first addition in 1833. The orchard and garden were west of the house and two oak trees were part of the original forest once covering this hill.

After the house was erected the street was graded and it was necessary to build a retaining wall. There is in existence a bill for the fence, the brackets, and railing of the balcony. A New York firm made them, the amount of the bill being \$169.79. The fence extended from 7th St. to the alley.

In 1842 the warehouse on Erie Avenue was erected and for many years the firm of Pollard and Wilson sold merchandise and shipped grain on the canal. Mr. Pollard was also president of the Hoosier Bank, which was opposite the court house.

Mr. Pollard died in 1856 but Mrs. Pollard and an adopted daughter, Virginia continued to live in the house. Mrs. Pollard died in 1877, leaving a will benefiting many friends.

Unfortunately the will was broken, March 7, 1878, the property sold and not one of Mrs. Pollard's wishes was carried out. It is believed the failure of Smithson College was due to the fact that it received none of the money left by Mrs. Pollard. She had given the land on which the college was to be built.

After Mrs. Pollard's death Mr. and Mrs. Alfred McCarty occupied the house and kept boarders. In the early 80's Mr. Charles Knowlton bought the house. He had a large family and so raised the front wings to two stories and added the present dining room. In 1888 he and Judge J. C. Nelson traded houses; the Knowlton family moving to Eel River Ave., to the house now occupied by Mr. Wm. Porter, 128 Eel River Ave. This house had been built in 1875.

In 1910 the house was remodeled; the hall and old dining room were made into one room. That room had been used by the Nelson children as a play room. An addition was built on the rear in place of a long lattice porch.

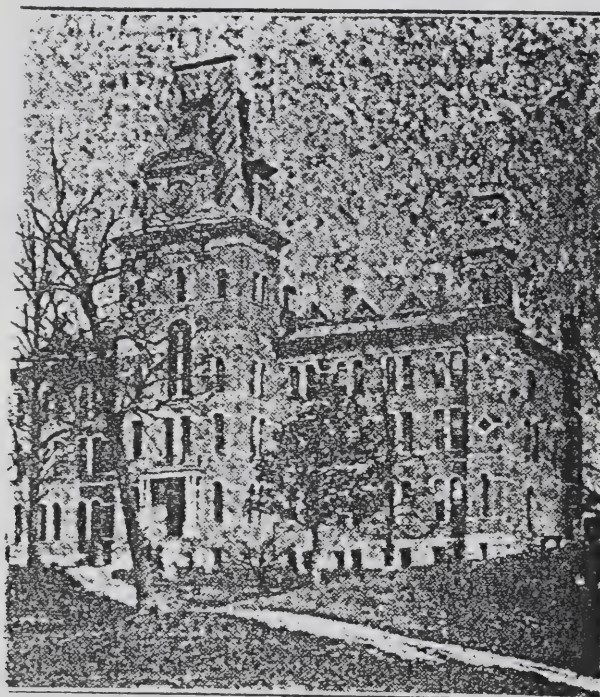
The orchard to the west was vacant until 1889 when Dr. Shultz built the brick house, which his family has since occupied.

The Pollard house contains many antiques, but only one article belonged to Mrs. Pollard. It is a mirror which hangs between the windows in the west parlor. Evidently the companion mirror for the east parlor was sold. Many pieces of old furniture belonged to Mrs. Nelson's family; many others have remained through the years but all in keeping with the style of the house.

Judge Nelson died in May, 1935 and Mrs. Nelson in 1945. A daughter Mrs. Carl Keller now lives in the home.

Incidentally the land just west across the alley from the Pollard property was owned by Spier Tipton and here he had his home. After his death in Mexico in 1847 the property was bought by Humphrey Taber; his heirs sold part to Mr. Frank Rice who erected the house used as his home until 1911. The rest is the site of the Post Office.

Spier was the son of Gen. Tipton and his first wife, Martha Shields. He was named Spier Spencer for the General's Commander at the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811.



1871--Smithson College, Burned in 1890, Site now of Medland and Dunn Residences.



## LOGANSPORT NEWSPAPER

Sunday

May 8, 1955

## THIS CHANGING WORLD

Part 342

This writer has long wondered about the personality of Philip Pollard, the merchant of Tiptonsport who has figured in this column quite prominently during the past few months.

We knew little--very little--about his affairs, aside from the purchases for his Tiptonsport business. We did not know when he went to Tiptonsport, and, within a year or so when he came to Logansport. We knew that he lived in Connersville, or near that place, before going to Tiptonsport, but we don't know yet where he lived before coming to Indiana.

WE KNEW THAT he built the handsome house on the southwest corner of Market and Seventh; that he, with Thomas H. Wilson, grandfather of Miss Dorothy Wilson and Mrs. Betty Worthington, operated one of those huge Canal Warehouses that stood on the north bank of the Wabash & Erie Canal, now the north side of Erie Avenue.

We knew that he owned a half section, or more, of the fine farmland northwest of town, including what we now call College Hill, and we knew that a gift from his widow, including some of that farmland, to the Universalist church induced that organization to establish Smithson College on that hill top, thus giving it the name that has so long outlasted the institution, for it has been nearly sixty years since there was a college atop College Hill.

LAST WEEK WE were lucky. We located a portrait of the mysterious Philip Pollard. We also learned that he had been a carpenter, and that he superintended the erection of that handsome home. In all probability he drove a few nails himself, and pushed a plane in finishing some of the fine black walnut interior woodwork.

For much of that woodwork was hand-finished. The plane marks can still be seen.

The picture of Mr. Pollard was found by the late W. T. Wilson, son of the junior partner in the Pollard & Wilson warehouse company. In a note accompanying the picture Mr. Wilson said he had never seen Mr. Pollard, but that Robert Reed, an employe of the warehouse, had told him that the daguerreotype from which the picture had been copied was Mr. Pollard's portrait.

MR. WILSON found the portrait among a lot of the old documents belonging to the Pollard & Wilson effects. The original daguerreotype is still in existence, but, like many of those old-timers, has deteriorated to the point that it can no longer be recognized.

Mr. Pollard died in 1856, so the daguerreotype is at least a century old. We wonder how many of the present-day photographs will look a century from now.

A lot of the old documents we have been scanning have revealed the type of goods handled by backwoods country merchants along the Wabash a hundred and twenty-five years ago. We've wondered about some of those; that is, about the quantity purchased; for instance, about the half ton of cotton yarn Pollard bought. What did he do with it?

And he bought a great deal of coffee. One lot, bought in Cincinnati, March 1, 1835 was 13 bags weighing 2,059 pounds, more than a ton.

ANOTHER INVOICE, dated the next day, March 2, also at Cincinnati, called for 1,364 pounds of coffee, of different kinds, bought from a different firm.

It is entirely possible that this purchase was intended to last a whole year; that such purchases were made annually and shipped by steamer down the Ohio to the south of Wabash, then up that stream during the spring freshets

when navigation was possible as far as Tiptonsport.

Even so, two and three-quarter tons of coffee appears to be a lot for one small village, even for an entire year.

Pollard's price varied from 13 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents to 15 cents per pound. The varieties were Havana, Rio, and just plain coffee; no variety specified.

OF COURSE, the coffee shipped then was the green berry. Each individual retail customer roasted his own, probably in a spider, or skillet, over an open fire in the fireplace; there were no stoves then.

It is highly probable that there was a wide variation in the quality of coffee served in those pioneer homes, due to the difference in skill possessed by different housewives in the roasting of the berry.

The reader may have noticed that Pollard bought no shoes. He did, however, buy "sparrowbills," 32,000 at one time, which turned out to be shoe nails. That meant that local shoemakers made the shoes to measure, from hides prepared in local tanyards. Logansport at one time had at least two tanyards. One was on the north side, near the canal, on East Linden. The other was somewhere in the east end, not far from the canal, near 9th or possibly a little farther east.

WE HAVE MENTIONED another item that Pollard purchased: that of gloves. But sizes were never specified. We don't know how that matter was provided for. Perhaps assorted sizes were shipped; but there must have been some left-overs; it is unlikely that shippers were able to guess even tolerably well as to the sizes suitable for any community.

Ink powder is another item appearing in Pollard's invoices. Each purchaser mixed his own for use with his quill pen, which he probably made from quills plucked from geese in his own flock.

And they did some fancy penmanship with those quills. Today penmanship is a lost art; one doesn't do fancy writing with a typewriter. But even with a typewriter and steel pens, the elaborate penmanship of these scribes who had nothing but goose feathers with which to write was not excelled.

MOST OF THE ink powder produced black ink with a brownish cast. Occasionally one finds a red specimen, which also has a brownish tint.

Both colors, black and red, have not faded through the years. Some of the black specimens are deeper in color than others, but we are sure that is due to the mixture having <sup>been</sup> made thicker in some cases. Some of the darker ones are of such consistency that the powder has piled up on the paper to such an extent that it can be felt with the fingers.

We have one specimen, written with ink evidently prepared by a thrifty soul who used more water than he should. It is an invoice of goods bought August 4, 1834, from Bailey, Keeler & Ramsen, Dealer in Fancy and Staple silks, Umbrellas, Parasols, and Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, No. 125 Pearl Street, New York. The ink is so pale that it is almost invisible.

JUDGING FROM those items which can be made out, one would think that Pollard was buying for a city, instead of a village. There were Foulards, Crape, Tafetas, Gauze Veils, Silk Braids, Ribbons of several kinds, Lace, Insertions, Velvets, and a lot of others which can't be deciphered.

There were six 16 inch parasols, at \$1.35 each. There were 6 straw hats, the variety name illegible, at \$2.00 each; there were 3 Tuscan Straws at \$1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; there were 2 "Florence" hats, whatever they may have been, at \$3.25 each; and ten Leghorn hats, at prices ranging from \$1.10 to what appears to be \$8.80 each.

THE LAST ITEM on this invoice, added after the total of \$304.36 had been written, is "1 Hdkf", .64, making a grand total of \$305.00

Wouldn't you like to see some of those Leghorn hats, especially the two which cost \$8.80 each?



WILL OF ELIZABETH POLLARD  
WIDOW OF PHILIP POLLARD

After stating that the decedent was of sound and disposing mind, Mrs. Pollard's will bequeathed her property as follows;

- Item 1. Provide for the payment of all debts as soon as practicable.
- Item 2. Bequeaths her farm near the Smithson College, containing 300 acres, to Wm. T. Edwards G., Thomas H., and John C. Willson, sons of her old friend Thomas Wilson.
- Item 3. To Agnes McCarty, wife of A. C. McCarty, \$1,000
- Item 4. To Julia Ellis, \$1,000
- Item 5. To Mary McClure, wife of Andrew McClure, Lots 4 and 3
- Item 6. To Margaret Dunn, wife of Mathew Dunn, \$1,000
- Item 7. To Harriet Thomas, wife of Meredith Thomas, \$1,000
- Item 8. To Harriet L. Thomas, of Galveston, Ind. \$1,000
- Item 9. To Joseph Reagan, brother of the deceased, if found to be alive within six years, \$5,000
- Item 10. To John Reed, nephew of the decedent's husband, \$1,000 and her husband's gold watch.
- Item 11. To Elizabeth Porter, wife of Clarke Porter, \$1,000
- Item 12. To Clarissa Porter, wife of Benjamin Porter, \$500
- Item 13. To Ruth Reed, wife Robert Reed, \$1,000
- Item 14. To Marcelia Dale, wife of John Dale, \$1,000

Wm. T. Wilson appointed and constituted the sole executor and charged with the execution of all the provisions of the will and empowered with full authority to act in all matters connected therewith.

The will was signed on the 30th of May, 1877 and D. B. McConnell and John B. Shultz were the witnesses thereto.  
Admitted to probate on the 7th of June, 1877.

Philip Pollard died 1853  
Elizabeth Pollard May 31, 1877  
Virginia-adopted daughter died 1860



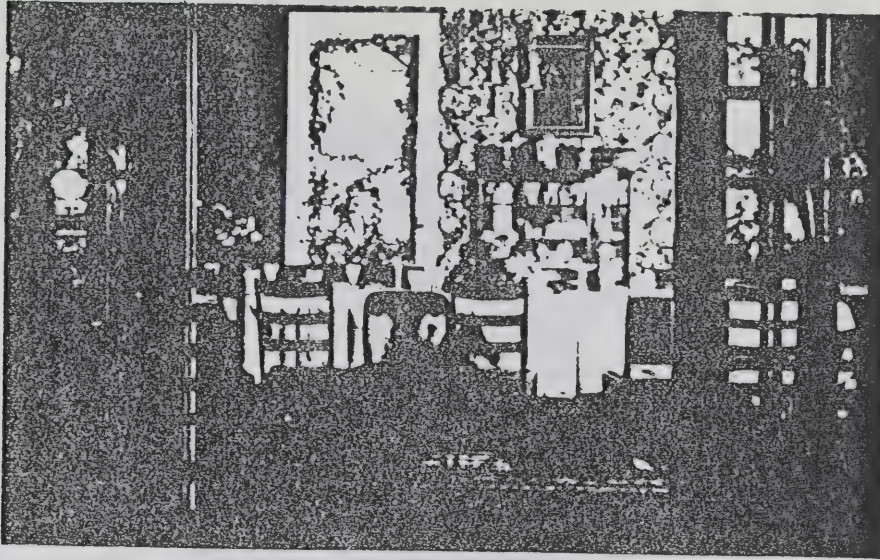
PHILIP POLLARD

PHILIP POLLARD HOUSE  
HOME OF JUDGE JOHN C. NELSON

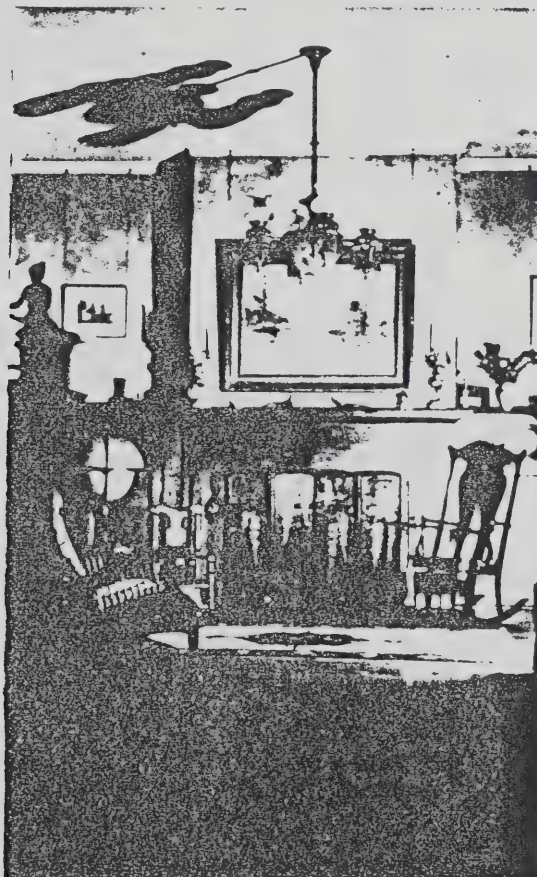


August, 1947      Built 1840

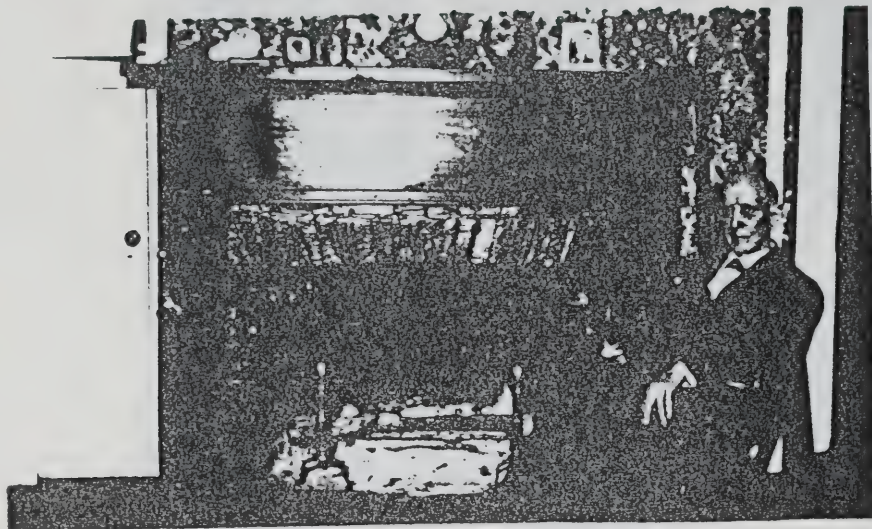




Looking into dining room from living room



East Parlor



JUDGE NELSON. 90th Birthday. 1931



NOAH



NOBLE,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF INDIANA AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE MILITIA THEREOF,

TO ALL WHO MAY SEE THESE PRESENTS—GREETING—

WHEREAS, It has been certified to me by the proper authority, That *Philip Pollard* has been duly elected to the office of *Lieutenant Colonel* in the *77<sup>th</sup>* Regiment of the Militia of said state.

THEREFORE KNOW YE, That in the name and by the authority of the said state, I do hereby commission him the said *Philip Pollard Lieutenant Colonel* in the said Regiment to serve from the date hereof, during his good behaviour, or until he shall arrive at the age of sixty years

DONE AT INDIANAPOLIS, the *24<sup>th</sup>* day of *May* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *thirty two* the *46<sup>th</sup>* of the state, and of the Independence of the United States the *56<sup>th</sup>*

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto placed my signature, and caused to be affixed the seal of the state, the day and year aforesaid.

BY THE GOVERNOR,

*James Harrison*

SECRETARY OF STATE.

*N. Noble*

*I, Barbara Wolfe, Notary of Cass Co, Indiana certify this*

*18 Apr 1985*

*82a*

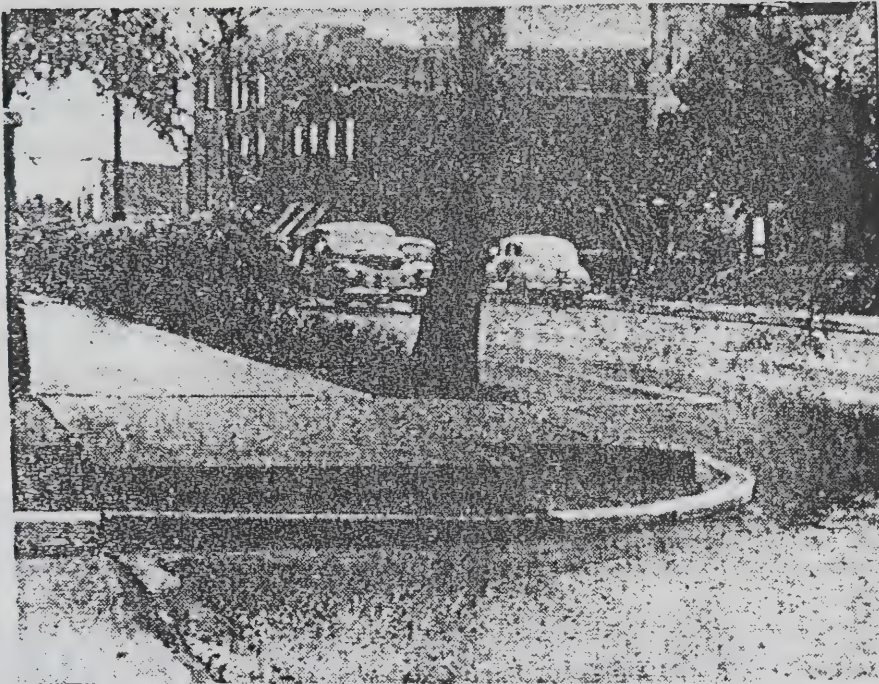
## THE A. B. STANTON HOME

Another interesting house on Broadway was on the south-east corner of seventh, known as the A. B. Stanton home. It was built in 1840 by Mr. John Wright, who came here in 1833 from Lancaster, Ohio. The stone came from a river quarry near the present Country Club but on the north side of the river. His various transactions took him away from Logansport so he did not occupy the house many years.

The James Cheney family moved into the house in 1866 and lived there several years. The Jacob Puterbaugh family occupied it from 1871 or 1872 until 1878. After 1878, it was occupied by Mr. A. B. Stanton, whose wife was Friscilla Justice, a daughter of Dr. Justice.

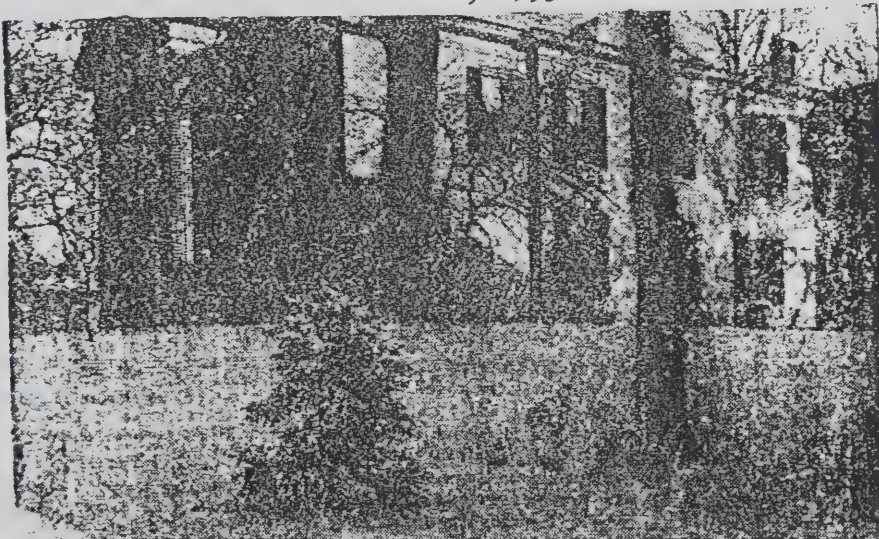
Powell pp. 108, 976, 1205.





BETTER VISION NOW-- The hedge has been trimmed and the first parking place blacked out at the southwest corner of Seventh and Market, opening up the view to the west for drivers coming north out of Seventh. This corner was one of the city's danger spots. This view looks west across the corner, a driver's-eye view after the change. The police, residents and state highway department cooperated to open up the visibility.

Wednesday evening  
Feb. 18, 1953



Whether you like winter weather or not, you must admit that the season offers a bit of beauty, especially following a heavy snowfall. This scene was taken in the yard at the Allen Nelson Residence, Seventh and East Market Street.



## ISRAEL JOHNSON HOME. 719 MARKET

This house, known to many as the Winfield home, was built by Mr. Johnson in the early 50's. He came to Indiana from Penn. and settled in Logansport in 1829. In 1838 he had a home, a restaurant and a store on the west side of Fourth St. north of the alley between Market and Broadway about 315 Fourth. When the canal came to this state Mr. Johnson built a warehouse on 5th street, near High and after that he gave his attention to grain dealing, and pork packing. The warehouse was on the lot now occupied by the west extension of the Star Garage. Major McFadin was also employed in building this warehouse. Helm P. 520.

Mr. Johnson died in 1866. In 1868 his daughter Jennie married Maurice Winfield and they continued to live in the house with the mother. After his graduation from Princeton in 1865, Judge Winfield came to Logansport and began the study of law under Judge Biddle. The first year he taught in the Presbyterian Academy, probably Greek, since he was proficient in that subject. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar and became a prominent lawyer of this state. See Helm 588.

## ELIHU RICE HOME. 729 MARKET

Like Mr. Merriam, Mr. Rice was one of the early merchants, had his training with Mr. Martin. For a number of years he worked for Pollard and Wilson. That firm had a warehouse on the canal and not only dealt in grain but merchandise of all kinds.

Mr. Rice occupied a small house which stood on this lot but in 1859 it was moved away and the brick was erected. Mrs. Rice died in 1895 and then the daughter Mrs. George Taber moved in with her father. Mr. Rice died in 1912 and Mr. and Mrs. Tabor continued living there until their deaths.

In 1940 it was sold to Mr. Charles Barnes and has been made into apartments. Except for the removal of the iron fence the house had not changed its outward appearance.

The house which was moved away is on Market, just west of 16th on the north side of the street. Razed August 1958. Powell 772.

## AARON M. FLORY HOME. S. E. CORNER 8th &amp; MARKET

This home, known to most residents of Logansport, as the Solomon Wise house, was built by Aaron Flory. Mr. Flory, born 1833 was admitted to the bar in 1859 and became a prominent lawyer.

He took part in the war between the states and became a Lt. Colonel of 46th Ind. Regiment. In 1863 he was captured and for a time before his escape was in prison in Texas.

Mr. Flory left Logansport in 1882 and lived in Emporia, Kansas until in 1940's. The house was razed, the lot changed ownership several times and finally was bought by the Kroger Grocery Co. Powell 118 & 236. Thus another old home has passed into oblivion.

## MOSES R. FRAZEE HOME. 800 MARKET

Mr. Frazee came to Logansport from Ohio in 1857 and became a wellknown dry-goods merchant. For years his place of business was at 417 Broadway. In 1864, he married Mary Higgins, a daughter of Capt. Alvin Higgins.

For a time Mr. Frazee lived in the Dunn house (later the home of W. R. Wilson) then he erected the house at 8th St. Since his death it has been made into apartments but its outward appearance has not been changed. See Powell 824.



LOGANSPORT NEWSPAPER  
March, 1960

WORKMEN RAZING BUILDING FIND HISTORY IN CAN

Workmen for the Ratts Wrecking company of Lebanon who are razing the building at 730 East Market St., for the Clark Oil Company, found the history of the building in a metal can enclosed in a wall of the building.

The history, written on a ruled piece of stationery, was dated July 23, 1894, and was signed by W. H. Bringhurst.

It said "The first house placed on this lot was built in 1845 by George Stalnaker--for a Mr. Howes--Mr. Howes sold it to D. D. Pratt--Mr. Pratt to Mr. Keyes--Mr. Keyes to Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Bartlett to the present owner, W. H. Bringhurst. This old house was torn down in May, 1894, and the present one built during the summer and fall of the same year, 1894. The contractors are Troutman and Cramer (Carpenters). The stone work by August Gleitze."

A postscript to the history reads, "The old house built by Stalnaker was taken apart and rebuilt on the "Strong" farm: a portion of the old "Green" farm at this time owned by W. H. Bringhurst.

The wrecking company plans to give the history, in an excellent state of preservation, to the library or any organization or person desiring it.

## LOGANSPOUT NEWSPAPER

Saturday

April 7, 1951

## THIS CHANGING WORLD

Part 130

An unknown linotype operator provided Colonel Bringham with blue eyes in last week's story in this column. We always look over the column as it appears in the paper in order to see how we should have written it, and when we saw that the Colonel had blue eyes we hunted up our carbon copy to see what we had written. Our copy read "deep set eyes" without mentioning the color. We don't know what color the Colonel's eyes were.

None of the local biographers have a word to say about Col. Bringham's family. He was one of three Bringham's who migrated from Philadelphia, where there are still descendants of the original stock living. Two brothers and a sister heard about the good prospects in the pleasant valley "at the meeting of the waters" as Judge Biddle so well described the setting of the little town, and came to seek their fortune here.

## CAME HERE IN 1845

Colonel Bringham was the first of the family to come to Logansport, arriving probably about 1845 or '46, the exact date being uncertain because of a discrepancy in dates in Helm's history of Cass County.

Next to arrive was the sister, Sally Bringham Tanguy, who, with her husband and son, George, father of Dairyman Russell Tanguy, arrived about 1851.

Last to come was another brother, W. Henry, as he always advertised. His first name was Washington. He was a druggist. His place was on the north side of Market, near Third. In the early days it was probably next door to the Ewing trading post, which is popularly supposed to have stood on the northeast corner of the intersection of those two streets. However, the writer recently noticed, on page 55 of Vol. 2 of the Tipton Papers, a letter from W. G. & G. W. Ewing, addressed to John Tipton, reading as follows: "Dr. Genl. We have purchased of Chauncey Carter the lot we had selected namely Lot No. 51, cornering on Market and Bridge streets Enclosed. We send Col. Scott a scrawl to enable him to know where to place our house. Wish it to be 35 feet east of the corner and fronting on Market street, with the end, the doors & windows to correspond with the Enclosed plan...should any lumber go down the Wabash please secure a 1000 feet or more if necessary... With much respect we remain Your Obt & Humble Servts. W. G. & G. W. Ewing."

## FOLLOWS HIS COPY

Abbreviations and punctuation are verbatim copies of the original. The plan mentioned in the letter was not reproduced, so we don't know how much of the Market street frontage the store occupied. Lot 51 was  $82\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide on the Market street front, which would leave  $47\frac{1}{2}$  feet for the building after subtracting the 35 feet between the building and the corner specified by the Ewing's. It is improbable that the Ewing building was more than 25 or 30 feet wide, so there would have been room for another building on the Ewing lot to the east of their store.

The Bringham store appears in the old directories as having been at 308 Market.

We believe the old Bringham stock was taken over by the late Joseph Kinney, who worked for the original proprietor away back then. Kinney moved the store across the street when the little old building was razed to make way for the modern brick which now houses the new Chinese restaurant; and when the row of stores along the south side of Market were torn down,



made his last move around the corner back of the Wiler store of Fourth.  
 After his death the stock and fixtures were sold, at auction, we believe.

after

#### BUILT AT 8TH AND MARKET

Bringhurst, the druggist, who came to Logansport in 1856, according to Helm, built his home on the northwest corner of Eighth and Market, just a block south of the corner his older brother chose for his residence. The druggist built a frame house, a well designed and well built structure that might have been standing today if he hadn't tried to "keep up with the Jones's." He tore down the old place and erected the house that occupies the corner today, the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Klumpp. The old house had better architectural lines than the new, in our opinion.

Three of Henry Bringhurst's five children grew to maturity: Harry, Alfred and Josephine. The latter acquired considerable skill as a pianist. She married a man named Byers, first name forgotten, who later became one of the top officials of the old Vandalia Railroad, headquarters for a time in St. Louis. The two sons went to the far Northwest; Oregon or Washington, and, if living, will have attained a good old age. Mrs. Bringhurst was a native of Philadelphia, a sister of Harry Torr, who for a long time was a prominent man in Logansport.

Samuel L. Tanguy, a pioneer merchant, husband of Sally Bringhurst, early established his home on the northwest corner of Ninth and North, in the house that still stands there, and lived there the rest of his long life. He was living on that corner in 1859. We believe there were two sons, George, who spent his entire life in Logansport, and another who went to Philadelphia, where he made his home. Russell, the dairyman, is the only one of George's several children who remains in Logansport.

and

#### TWO STILL LIVING

Colonel Bringhurst was the father of three children; a son and two daughters. The son went to Philadelphia after reaching maturity; the two daughters spent most of their lives here. Julia, the older, married Hugh Gemmill, a physician, who died, leaving her with a family of five or six children, all of whom lived to maturity, all good citizens. At least two of them are still living at last accounts: Arthur, a retired printer, in St. Augustine, Florida, and Mrs. Julia Cummins, Lansdowne, P.O., Pennsylvania.

The younger daughter, Mary, married Lon Bond. She had one daughter Bessie, an attractive blonde, who married R. D. McKeon, on the Engineering staff of the Pennsylvania R. R., who became a division official on that road.

Today there are no descendants of the Bringhurst family who bear the name living in the town which the first generation did so much to build. The only reminder of a once prominent family is a very short street that carries the family name.

#### IN OLD DIRECTORIES

In seeking verification of some of the facts mentioned in this and the preceding column, we had recourse to old City Directories. We seldom look over one of those old volumes that we fail to find something interesting. This time it was a "Photographist," in the directory, issued by John T. Talbott, of Indianapolis. Another man, presumably of the same calling, is listed as a "Daguerean." Daguerre was one of the pioneers in photography, so, presumably, this disciple used his name to form a new word.

But the best we ever saw appears on page 23 of the little book. "Fuller, Fred, Clerk, (B&L) Boards with any one that will feed him." Honest!

## LOGANSPORT NEWSPAPER

Sunday

April 15, 1951

## THIS CHANGING WORLD

Part 131

It is always embarrassing to admit an error, but sometimes a person who has any regard for his veracity must do that very thing. This week we have two lapses to confess, so let's get the matter over with.

Last week we said that W. H. Bringhurst built his home on the corner of Eighth and Market; the northwest corner. He didn't build that house, but bought the place with the house already there. He bought from Hugh Hanna on July 18, 1864. The purchase included two lots, number 52, on the corner, and 51 where the Legion Club now holds forth. He paid \$3,900 for the property.

There is a break in the indexing of the old records in the Recorder's Office; at least we couldn't follow back through the years from the Bringhurst purchase, so, after a little time spent in fruitless search, we started from the beginning, with John Tipton's sale to the first purchaser, Junia Lathrop, who paid \$250.00 for lot 52 on April 12, 1837. This deal evidently included only the lot, without improvements.

## JUNIA WAS A MAN

We knew a lady whose first name was Junia, and supposed, when we saw this name in the records, that this Junia was of the feminine gender, but found, when we located the deed given when Lathrop sold to John Howes February 4, 1845, that he had a wife, Louisa, who joined him in the transfer to Howes and his wife, Mercy M. Neither of these names appears again in any records so far as we know. They evidently didn't remain in Logansport very long.

The next time we found mention of either of the two lots bought by Bringhurst was in April 16, 1837, when Tipton sold lots 49, 50 and 51 to Peter A. Cowdrey for \$600. Lots 49 and 50 are the two occupied by the Memorial home, on the northeast corner of Seventh and Market.

An interesting item appears in connection with the Cowdrey tenure of the property. He and his wife, Maria borrowed \$3,000 on the property and half of lot 26, on the southwest corner of Market and Fourth, "and the brick tavern and other buildings situated thereon." That's the first time we knew there had been a tavern on the corner. H. Wiler & Company have that corner now.

## SOLD TO "GENTLEMAN"

But the interesting part of the item is the way the mortgage reads. "Peter A. Cowdery, Counselor of law," to "Geo. L. Lovett, of the City of New York, Gentleman." At that time there was a dwelling house and out-buildings on lot 49, on Seventh and Market.

Lathrop's sale to Howes evidently included only a part of lot 52 for he sold for \$250, the same price he paid for the place when he bought from Tipton, and property had certainly increased in value during the eight years he had held it. Also, on September 9, 1847, he sells lot 52 to Daniel D. Pratt for \$1,200 evidently the rest of the lot with added improvements.

On May 7, 1853, Pratt and Sophia, his wife, sell to Franklin Keyes for \$1,650. Miss Mary Shultz, who called our attention to our error, tells us that Mrs. Alice Keller, whose mother, the late Mrs. Mary Nelson, remembered the Keys family, pronounced the name as though it was spelled "Kize."



## MOVED, NOT RAZED

Miss Shultz also told us that the old Bringhurst house wasn't torn down when Bringhurst built the present structure, but was moved to a farm east of town, near the Broad Ripple bridge, and is now occupied by the Novitiate of the Sisters of St. Francis of Assisi.

The other error concerned the Bringhurst Drug store. We said that Joe Kinney took over the stock. Charles Ferguson set us right on that one. Kinney began his pharmical career with Ben Fisher, the Fourth Street druggist, then went to work for John Coulson at 304 Market, second door west of the Bringhurst store, in the "Gay Nineties." After Bringhurst's death about 1903 or '04 Coulson took over the stock of his store, and the old one story frame building was wrecked to make room for the present brick building. Kinney took over after Coulson's passing. We knew John Coulson, but had forgotten about his having been in business.

## ACCURACY SOUGHT FOR

As we have said before, this series of sketches is not intended as a comprehensive history of Logansport. Such an enterprise would demand more time than we have, to pick highlights that we think will prove interesting; but we want any information given to be accurate in every detail, and will appreciate having errors called to our attention whenever detected. We had a letter from a reader near Russiaville a few weeks ago, calling attention to an item in Helm's history that he apparently thought we had overlooked. We hadn't overlooked it, but doubted its accuracy. Search through old files of the Logansport Journal proved that it was wrong. It was in connection with the dedication of St. Vincent Church.

An item in the Logansport Reporter on March 7, 1895, states the price of electric current from the new Municipal plant that had been started on the first of the year was being reduced from ten to seven cents per KW., although the term KW wasn't used. They didn't use anything; just said "reduced from 10 to 7 cents."

The report of the Clerk of the Light Department, Frank Rogers, stated that there were 51 consumers, 48 of whom had contracted for a year's service. On the first of March there were 757 incandescent lamps in use. For wiring and illumination the department had received \$160.72. It seems that at first the Department wired private houses.

At the first meeting of the Common Council in April, a month later, the report of the Clerk of the Light Department showed receipts of \$447.93; \$181.03 of which was for wiring; \$59.50 for lamps; \$3.50 for meters and \$171.90 for lighting. Quite an increase for a month.

Rogers' salary was \$30 per month; about a dollar a day.

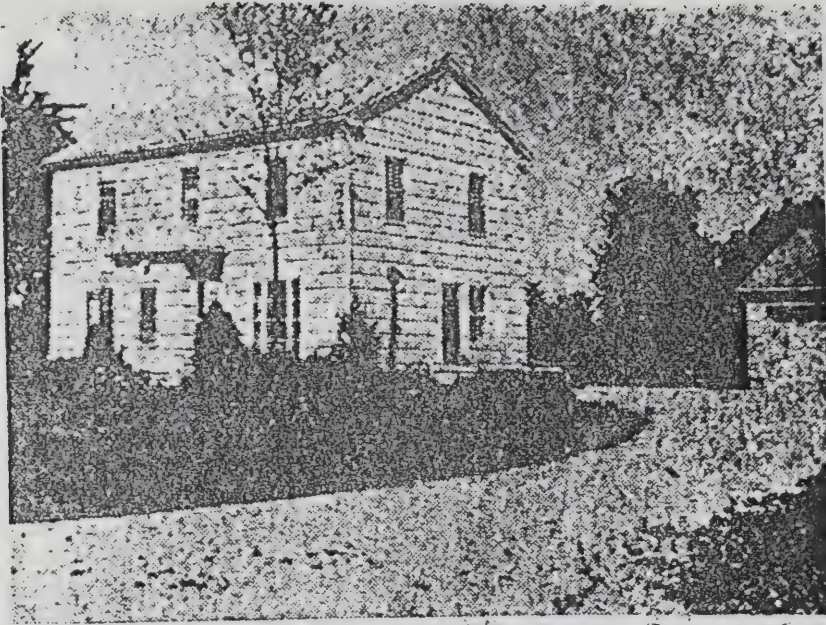
Another item said that people were going blind because of the glare from the concrete walks that were being laid all over town. The concrete was being laid to replace the flag-stone walks, or walks of other material, such as plank, brick, or just plain dirt, that had been in use since the town first started. The writer has been looking at these concrete walks for the greater part of the last fifty or sixty years, and still has fair eyesight.

## \$600 FOR BOARD

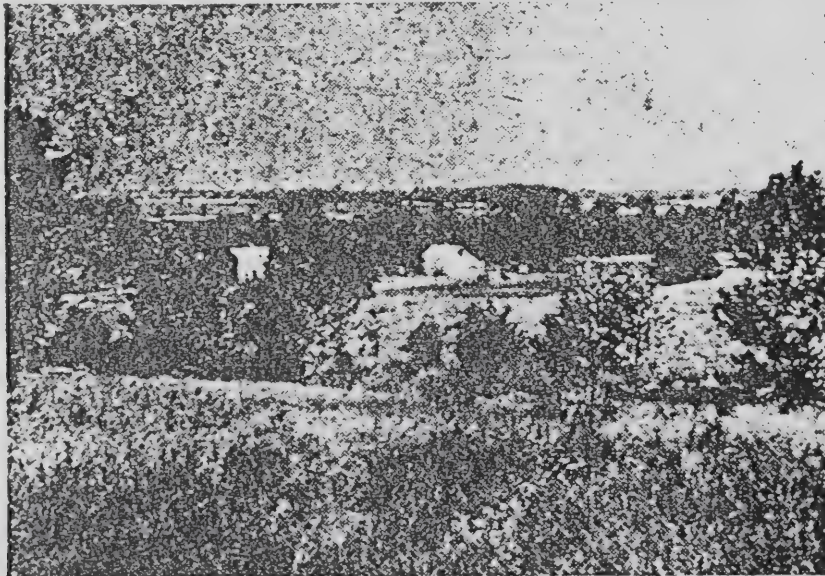
On March 12, 1895, Sheriff Charles Homburg submitted a bill of \$600 to the Commissioners for the board and keep of prisoners in the County Jail for the quarter ending March 10. The total number of prisoners for the quarter was 875. Most of them were transients who would seek a night's

lodging and a meal or two during the winter season. This business fell off considerably during the summer months.

Sheriff Berkshire tells the writer that the average jail population today is about the same as then, but that they house no transients. A man must be charged with an offense before they lock him up. Transient applicants are referred to the Police or Salvation Army.



Henry Bringham house after it was moved to the farm, south of Broad Ripple bridge on east side of the road near the Eel River bank.





## WM. INGRAM HOME. 814 MARKET

In 1856, James Cheney, who had charge of a branch bank of the state, sent to Defiance, Ohio, for a friend to act as cashier. This friend was Wm. Ingram. In 1865 when the National Bank was organized Mr. Ingram became the cashier of that bank.

The brick house at 814 Market was their home for many years but the family later moved to Indianapolis. The Stern family then occupied the house, then Mr. Ed. Lincoln, whose wife was Eliza Jane Higgins, daughter of Mr. Alvin Higgins. Mr. Lincoln had had one of the early foundries - later purchased by Mr. S. E. Howe. Mr. Lincoln was later connected with the Wabash R. R. and spent much time in St. Louis.

In the early 1890's Henry Wiler purchased the house and it was occupied by his family until 1928 or 29. It was then sold and made into apartments.

## DR. D. B. BRADFIELD HOME. 816 MARKET

Since this property changed ownership many times before Dr. Bradfield bought it in 1892, it is best known by that name.

In 1837 Tipton sold the lot to Sam Miller; Miller to Morris in 1846 Taber & Chase foreclosed a mortgage in 1847 for \$934, so there must have been a small house on it.

In 1850 D. D. Pratt bought the place for \$1,000 and owned it until 1873 when George Forman bought it for \$1,250, indicating that Pratt had improved the house.

Mr. Forman died in 1880. He was in business with Mr. Pickering. His wife was Emma Leaming of Philadelphia. She had traveled extensively and at one time gave French lessons to the young ladies of the town. After the death of Mr. Forman she moved to Michigan.

One son, Lewis, taught Greek at Cornell University; another son lived here for a number of years. The house had various tenants, until purchased by Dr. Bradfield for \$3,250. He remodeled the house so it bears little resemblance to the original.

At the time it was remodeled, under some old wallpaper was found written on the wall "Dan Pratt and Molly" the name could not be read.

## JACOB HICKS HOME

The brick house next door east to 816, was built by Jacob Hicks. Mrs. Hicks was Harriet Murdock, a sister of Andrew.

At one time Mr. Hicks had a restaurant at the N. E. Corner of Fourth and Broadway; the present location of Walgreen's.

The house has been made into apartments and is the property of Mr. Palumbo.

## A. J. MURDOCK HOUSE

Another wellknown home razed a few years ago was the large stone house on the N. E. corner of Market and Ninth.

## LOGANSPOUT NEWSPAPER

Tuesday Evening

June 27, 1939

MURDOCK HOME AT NINTH AND MARKET STREET  
BEING TORN DOWN BY NEW OWNER

One of Logansport's palatial pioneer homes, known as the A. G. Murdock residence, 906 East Market street, is to be razed at once.

The work of demolishing the huge stone and brick residence is in charge of Donald Roberts of the Roberts Steel Wrecking, No. 2 Eel River Avenue, and the contract held by Mr. Roberts calls for the removal of the structure, the iron fence that surrounds the large lot and leveling of the ground to the natural terrain of the location.

This thirty-one room home was erected of native stone and bricks almost a century ago by Jerome Walker, one of the city's first druggists. During the pre-Civil war days it was the scene of many festivities, a daughter, Helen Walker, being one of the society "belles" of this section of Indiana at the time.

ANDREW MURDOCK ACQUIRED PROPERTY. Soon after the Civil war the home was purchased by the late Andrew G. Murdock, pioneer banker of Logansport and until its abandonment two years ago members of the Murdock family continued to reside there. The last occupants were Mrs. May Patterson and Mrs. Ed. Donovan, daughters of Mr. Murdock, who now reside in a new home at 2527 East Broadway.

After the Murdock family came into possession of the home it was enlarged by a brick portion.

The house not only has three stories above the ground but also has a basement and a sub-basement.

The sub-basement, constructed by the original builder, contains the wine cellar, considered in those days as one of the necessary portions of the house. In that sub-cellar there still remains the original equipment in the way of shelves and champagne bottle holders as installed when the home was erected.

The interior woodwork is of native walnut, mahogany and tick wood. There are three huge open fireplaces, the equipment for which was imported from abroad, the stonework of the fireplaces being Belgian marble.

Another pioneer feature of the home is the tower atop the house, which is reached through a trap door and stairway from the third floor of the structure.

The real estate on which the home is located recently was acquired from the Murdock estate by J. J. Byrum of Flora. Mr. Byrum has not announced plans for future developement of the location.



## D. C. ELLIOTT HOME. 829 EAST MARKET

This house was first owned by Dr. Asa Coleman and was probably built in the late 1860's since Mr. Bevan was the contractor. About 1871 the house was sold to Mr. A. L. Pogue, a partner of D. C. Elliott in the wholesale grocery business. In 1875, Mr. Pogue returned to New Castle and sold the house to Mr. Elliott.

Originally the house was but a story and a half but both Mr. Pogue and Elliott remodeled and the result is the present style.

Mr. Elliott died in 1889 but his wife, son, and daughter continued to live in the home. The son, after his marriage, moved to Chattanooga, but the daughter Louise occupied the home until her death in December, 1946.

In May 1949 the house was sold to Mr. James I. Barnes. It is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Forest Kniesley. Mrs. Kniesley was Virginia Barnes.

## DANIEL D. PRATT HOUSE. 915 EAST MARKET

Another old house allowed to fall into disrepair was the home of D. D. Pratt. There is a picture of it in the Cass County Atlas of 1878. For years this house was a land mark not only for its architecture but because of the immense oak in front at the steps.

The house, a two story frame with a mansard roof forming an attic, was built by Mr. Elijah Stevens, who came here from Mt. Vernon, Ohio. Mr. Stevens lived in the house for a number of years, then moved to the west side (corner of Brown and West Broadway) when he sold to Mr. Pratt in 1873.

Senator Pratt's first wife Miss James of Rising Sun, Ind. One son, James, was killed in 1864 and it was said that Pratt was always especially kind to soldiers because of the loss of this boy. Another son, Charles, because of ill health, did not serve in the army and died as a young man.

At the time of Mr. Pratt's death in 1877, only the daughter Julia was living. She had married E. S. Huntington, an Englishman, who had fought in the Civil War and was a friend of her brother James. She had been engaged to Humphrey Taber but broke the engagement when the friend of her brother arrived.

Senator Pratt's second wife was Mrs. James Warren, whom he married in 1865. She was a sister of Mrs. George Cecil and after Mr. Pratt's death she went back to New York. As long as she lived she sent money for the use of the orphans home.

Helm 549. Powell 238.

## THE BARNHEISEL HOUSE. 921 EAST MARKET

Mr. Henry Barnheisel came here from Harrisburg, Pa. and for a time was a salesman in Mr. Bachman's store. Later he formed a partnership with Mr. Samuel Tanguy in a dry goods store, located on Broadway at 407.

In 1855 he married Henrietta Reeve of Harrisburg. She was a friend of Mrs. Bachman's and had come here to visit. After her marriage the parents moved here from Pa.



1946--THE HOME OF THE LATE SENATOR D. D. Pratt, 915 Market Street, in the yard of which still stands one of the most beautiful trees in the country, Daniel D. Pratt was born in Palermo, Maine, 1813, and died in June, 1877 in this city where he lived from 1836 the year he was elected to the U. S. Senate. The site is now vacant but the tree still stands.



## HENRY (HARRY) BACHMAN HOME 910 E. MARKET STREET

This house built before 1858, belonged to an early merchant of this city. Mr. Bachman was the partner of his brother-in-law Jacob Puterbaugh in the stove and hardware business. Their location was the S. W. corner of Pearl and Broadway, present location of the Farmers and Merchants Bank. At that time the building was a one-story frame. In later years Mr. Solimano had his fruit and candy store in the same room.

Mr. Bachman came from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania and his wife was Mina Braun of the same city.

Mrs. Bachman's mother married Frederick Rauch and in 1858 came to live in Logansport with her son Frederick, then a boy of 14 years. They lived with the Bachman family then at 7th and Broadway in the house now the Neal Home. It was moved when the school was built.

Jacob Puterbaugh married Hannah Ida Bachman in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He built the brick house on Broadway later owned by James Wilson. Between 1872 and 1878 his family lived in the stone house of John Wright at 7th and Broadway. Mr. George Bevan was the architect and builder of the Bachman Home.



MARY L. BARNHEISEL EXPIRES AT CHICAGO

Miss Mary L. Barnheisel, 86 formerly of this city, expired Wednesday in Chicago.

Miss Barnheisel was a native of Logansport. She was preceded in death by a brother, Charles, in 1902, and a brother, Fred, in 1929.

The body was removed to the Lain and Son Funeral Home in Chicago, from where it will be brought to the Chase-Miller Mortuary in this City at 11:30 o'clock Friday morning.

A short service will be held at the Chase-Miller Chapel at 4 P.M. Friday, Rev. Harold King officiating. Burial will be in the mausoleum at Mt. Hope Cemetery.





A well-preserved structure among Logansport's oldest landmarks is the residence known as the Jerolaman home on the northeast corner of tenth and Market streets, now occupied by Mrs. Ben F. Long.

This fine old residence which today glistens in the summer sun, with light gray painted bricks set off by black iron grillwork trim, hardly looks its 96 years of age.

The home was built in 1853 by Dr. George M. Jerolaman, well-known local medical man and official physician to the Pottawattomie Indians. Dr. Jerolaman moved in from his farm three and one-half miles west of Logansport on the Wabash river to occupy the new residence.

Few settlers in this area had more harrowing trips to reach the growing town of Logansport than did young Dr. Jerolaman, who came here in 1832 at the age of 21. Six years later, although his own father had been killed by Indians, he accepted appointment as doctor to the Pottawattomie Indians and accompanied the ragged troupe when it was sent west in 1838.

Like many other early residents Dr. Jerolaman came from the east to seek his fortune. Born in New Jersey in 1811, his trip to this city culminated in a canoe voyage down the Wabash river from Fort Wayne. The era of the corner drug store had not yet dawned, and physicians in that day carried their supply of chemicals, herbs, powders and other curative ingredients with them. Somewhere between here and Peru, with the destination all but in sight, a storm descended upon the canoe in which the young medic and his two Indian guides were traveling.

#### RIVER DISASTER

The canoe upset in the river's swirling waters and Dr. Jerolaman lost his entire supply of drugs. In the face of this disaster, the Indians, who had befriended the young doctor, provided the only solution available in the wilds of Indiana. They taught him how to make Indian medicine, a skill which was to stand him in good stead later when the government made him the Indians' official physician. At the time of his river accident, he used the Indian drugs until other supplies arrived from the east.

In 1840, he married Margaret Weakley of New York who died in 1845.

In 1847 he married Mary Rush of the Adamsboro community and during 1853 the young couple moved into their new home on the outskirts of Logansport, Tenth and Market streets. Dr. Jerolaman later exchanged the house with Mrs. George Tipton, wife of the son of General John Tipton, for a residence which



then was located in the 2000 block on High street. It was later re-arranged to face North street and now, at 2018 North street is the home of the Allen Nelsons.

One of the Jerolaman daughters, Mrs. Mary Snider, wife of William Snider, lived in this city to the age of 92. Dr. Jerolaman's last descendant, she died here about eight years ago.

#### OTHER OWNERS

When Mrs. Tipton died, possession of the home at Tenth and Market streets passed to Quincy Myers, prominent local lawyer, who occupied it until he moved to Indianapolis. O. H. Bins, manager of the stone and gravel pit west of town, is believed to have purchased it at that time, and he eventually sold it to Ben Long in 1920.

Mr. Long was another prominent Logansport lawyer, president of many local organizations, including Rotary and the county Bar association, as well as a director of the Logansport Loan and Trust Company. For nearly 30 years he was a member of the board of trustees of Indiana University, a position he held until his death in 1940. The home is still occupied by his widow.

Built in the sturdy brick and stone design of that period, the Jerolaman home was laid out with large, high ceilinged rooms on the first floor, which, in the manner of the period, was elevated from the ground sufficiently to allow plenty of light into a basement, or "ground" floor. Since the living room, parlors, halls and library on the first floor in these early houses were all of such ample proportions there was no room left for eating spaces, so the dining room customarily was placed on the ground floor level. In the Jerolaman home this has long since been removed to the upper floor, and the lower part of the house is appropriately landscaped with shrubs.

With these and less evident modernizations, the Jerolaman, or Long, home stands today as one of Logansport's finest residences.

## GEORGE JEROLAMAN HOME. 1004 EAST MARKET

Dr. George Jerolaman received his medical education in New York, came to Indiana in 1832, at the age of 21. He first went to Ft. Wayne then came to Logansport in a canoe. His daughter, Mrs. Snider, told that the canoe was upset in a storm near Peru and his drugs were lost. The two Indians who were with the doctor showed him some native plants from which he could derive remedies until a fresh supply of drugs could be brought from the east.

The doctor practised here for several years then went to New Orleans. for his health. When he returned he formed a partnership with Dr. Lytle in the drug business. Dr. Lytle was the man for whom Gen. Tipton built the island home. The drug store was west of 4th st. on the north side of Market. In 1838 he was appointed physician to the Pottawotomie Indians.

For a number of years, after returning from the south, the doctor lived on his farm on the north river road, three and one-half miles west. The house is still standing and the farm is owned by the heirs of Dr. Bradfield.

In 1853 he built the brick house at 10th and Market and lived there until 1873 or 1874. He traded the house for the George Tipton home on High, east of 20th, and died there 1883.

In 1840 he married Margaret Weakley of Syracuse, N. Y. They had three daughters, Isabella, who married Egbert Phelps of Joliet; Elizabeth, who married John Layne of Joplin, Mo. and Harriet, who died in infancy.

Margaret died in 1845 and in 1847 the doctor married Mary Rush, daughter of James Rush who lived east of Adamsboro. They had two daughters, Martha, who married Tom Forman and Mary who married Wm. H. Snider.

Mrs. George Tipton lived in the 10th St. home until her death in 1885. Sometime after that the house was bought by Quincy Myers, and his family occupied the home until he was elected to the Supreme Court of Indiana and he went to Indianapolis. Mr. O. H. Binns, manager of the Asparis Stone Co. then purchased the house. When he left Logansport it was bought by Mr. Ben Long in 1929.

## DR. ASA COLEMAN HOME. 1012 MARKET

The brick house east of the Jerolaman home was built by Dr. Asa Coleman about 1880, and the family lived there until after the death of Dr. Fitch in 1892. Mrs. Coleman was Emma Fitch, a daughter of Dr. Graham Fitch.

The families of Mr. Bonebrake and Horace Newcomet occupied the house when these men were superintendents of the Penn. After the death of Dr. and Mrs. Coleman the house was sold to Mrs. John Tipton and her sister Mrs. Roy Bridge; later Mr. John Lairy bought it and Mrs. Lairy continues to live there.

## THE OCTAGON HOUSE. 1100 MARKET

This is the only house of its kind in this vicinity and was the early home of J. C. Merriam. He later built the home at 718 Market. The unusual shape of the house can be seen only on the outside for the rooms are so arranged that they look no different than other houses.

After Mr. Merriam moved in 1874, the E. N. Talbot family lived there. Mr. B. Z. Lewis then purchased it and lived there the rest of his life. He was a jeweler and had a shop at 523 Broadway. In early days Mrs. Lewis had a notion shop at the same place.



Residence situated at tenth and Market Street was built in 1850's by Dr. James Madison Justice; Was home of three generations of Justice family.



Nearing the century mark of its history is the Justice home on the southeast corner of Tenth and Market streets.

Built in the early 1850's by a pioneer merchant named Lemon, it has been occupied for most of the time since then by three generations of the Justice family; Dr. James Madison Justice, physician; DeWitt C. Justice, well-known local attorney; and at present, Mrs. Daisy Beuret, daughter of DeWitt, and curator of the Cass county Historical society.

Mr. Lemon failed in business here soon after building the home and left town. In 1861 Dr. Justice purchased the large stone house shortly after moving here from Camden, Ind., where he had practiced medicine for 20 years. He was persuaded to come to Logansport by the eminent lawyer, D. D. Pratt, later United States Senator from Indiana. He met Pratt while traveling over the state in 1860 on behalf of the candidacy of Abraham Lincoln.

#### OCCUPIED HOME UNTIL DEATH

As well as practicing his profession and managing extensive farming interests, Dr. Justice was always active in politics, local as well as national. He served as a delegate in 1864 to the national Republican convention at Baltimore which nominated Lincoln for a second term. Locally he was a member of the Logansport City council from 1862 to 1871. His granddaughter, Mrs. Beuret, who is in charge of the historical museum in the City building, says he built the building on East Broadway in which Kresge's is now located.

During Dr. Justice's residence in the old home it remained virtually the same until his death in 1894. At that time his son, DeWitt, who had built and was living in the brick house just to the south on Tenth street, moved in with his family. During the first year in the old corner home the

son added the large southern addition, a part of which can be seen at the extreme right of the picture above.

Altogether at that time the entire house comprised 22 rooms. This entire structure still stands today as it was built before the turn of the century. Its basic construction of stone, which distinguishes it from the majority of the town's oldest houses which were built of brick, is as staunch as ever.

Although time has inevitably taken its toll of the home's appearance, the friendly open porch still circles the north and west sides, supported by a series of simple but graceful columns. The massive doorway also is of this classical and well-formed styling.



## DR. J. M. JUSTICE HOME. 402 TENTH ST.

This large stone house was built by an early merchant, Mr. Lemon.

In the early 50's he failed and lost the home. For a time he lived in the George Adams house on Spear, then went to Indianapolis. In 1861 the house was bought by Dr. James M. Justice, who had come here in 1860 from Connersville. He had become interested in politics and in that way met Abraham Lincoln. It was D. D. Pratt who persuaded him to come to Logansport.

Throughout his life Dr. Justice was a prominent figure in the town. See Helm p. 522.

After the death of the doctor in 1894, the family of his son, DeWitt, moved into the house, and it has been occupied by members of that family ever since.

## CHARLES KAHLO HOME. 1409 MARKET

This was the home of Charles Kahlo who in the early 70's organized the Logansport Manufacturing Co. The factory was on Toledo (Woodlawn Ave.) near 13th St. and the company made all kinds of bent wood such as spokes, felloes, shafts, poles and bows. The company was reorganized several times but ceased to exist after a fire in 1893 destroyed the building.

Mr. Kahlo had moved to Indianapolis some years before this and the house changed owners.

Dr. Joseph Sterrett came to Logansport from Burrows, Carroll Co. in the early 80's. Sometime later he bought the house and lived there until he went to California in 1902.

Judge D. B. McConnell then owned the house and lived there. After his death the daughter, Grace, lived there until her death in 1933. Another daughter Mrs. George Ross sold the house in 1936 to Mr. Jesse Kenney. Helm PP. 465.-571 Powell PP. 336-893

## JOSEPH W. HENDERSON HOME. 1317 MARKET

Mr. Henderson came here from Cincinnati in 1864. His home had been in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where he received his early training in cabinet making. While in Cincinnati he was superintendent of a large furniture factory and there had training for the large business which he established. The factory was a large three story frame building on the east side of 5th st. on the ground now occupied by the Palumbo Wholesale Co.

The factory was built in 1865, and in 1866 the home on Market St. was completed, and has been in the possession of the family ever since. Two sons, James and Samuel, were in business with the father; two daughters, Laura and Ella, were music teachers for many years.

Besides the factory Mr. Henderson had a retail store on Fourth St. near Wall and in many homes here one still sees furniture made in the local factory. Most of it was of walnut, carved or trimmed in the style of the 70's.

In the Henderson home is a set of furniture-couch, chairs, and table-made of mahogany from San Domingo. This was done in Mt. Vernon in 1838. Helm P 472 Powell P 335 Ball Press 1/9/49.

Mrs. Henderson had been a teacher before her marriage and contributed many articles to the papers and magazines. Powell 237. The house was sold in 1953.

## LOGANSPOUT NEWSPAPER

Thursday

February 21, 1952



**LANDIS HOME PLACE**--This residence at Seventeenth and Market Streets, built 75 years ago by Dr. Abe Landis, soon will come down for a gas station. It was the youthful home of the late Judge Kenesaw Landis, his four brothers including the late Frederick Landis, and two sisters. Dr. Landis bought the whole block, vacant then, and later platted and sold the other lots. A permit was granted Continental Oil by the board of works yesterday, for a gas station on the site.

**WHOLE SQUARE THERE ONCE OWNED BY DR. ABRAHAM LANDIS**

A deal is in the making whereby Logansport would lose another of its historic homes.

An oil company is dickering for the purchase of the Landis home at the northeast corner of Seventeenth and Market streets. Attorney Fred Landis said the contract has been signed by both parties and a payment made, the deal to be completed when such details as state fire marshal approval of plans for a gas station there, and other matters, are taken care of.

The home was built some 75 years ago by Dr. Abraham Landis. He bought the entire block upon his arrival here from Ohio, where all the five sons and two daughters were born. However, they all grew up in Logansport, and they include the late Judge Kenesaw Landis of federal court bench and baseball commissioner fame. Frederick Landis, younger brother, later seventh Indiana district congressman and elected second district congressman when he died, also made his home there as a youth and part of the time as an adult.

The square bounded by Seventeenth and Eighteenth, Market to Broadway, is known as the Abe Landis addition.

Mrs. Fred Landis, widow of the former congressman, is now visiting the daughter, Mrs. Betsy Cullen, in Cleveland, but she expects to return in the spring. She is retaining the small home on the alley north of the home place, with 45 feet of ground.

Dr. Landis planted the trees around the block, some of which still stand. Most of the surviving ones are in the home place yard. The building is a large two story frame. The contracting buyer is Continental Oil Company.



HOMES ON BROADWAY

## BARNHART RESIDENCE, BUILT IN 1840, PROMINENT IN EARLY HISTORY

## OLDEST LOGANSPOUT HOME BEING RAZED

Logansport's oldest two-story frame building, the 100-year-old Barnhart home at 119 East Broadway, is now being wrecked by Don Roberts, local contractor.

Roberts, who purchased the landmark from Mrs. Caroline McCrea Moore, daughter of the late John H. "Granddaddy" Barnhart, has stripped the home of all doors, trim, lath and plaster from the ceilings and walls and taken the material to his Roberts Steel Wrecking Co. yard at No. 2 Eel River Avenue on the point of the junction of Eel and the Wabash Rivers.

This preliminary work on the interior was completed yesterday afternoon, and the remainder of the wrecking will be done when weather permits this spring.

The old house was built of yellow poplar, and contained 12 rooms with 12-foot ceilings up and down stairs. The only walnut used in the home was the handrail on the main stairway.

Timber used to construct the home was sawed at the old waterpower mill on the Eel-Wabash river point, which was operated by power from a turbine water wheel turned as water fell on it from above.

After plaster and lath had been taken from the interior of the house, it was revealed that there was one thickness of brick between the studdings up to the ceiling of the first floor, evidently as fire protection and against weather. There are also three rows of fire stops around the interior of the first floor walls.

There are four flues, three for fireplaces in the home and speaking tubes connecting the bedrooms and the room once used as an office by Dr. Thomas P. McCrea with the kitchen. There is also a fireplace in the basement.

The history of the old home may well start with the birth of Dr. Thomas P. McCrea on September 28, 1818. He was educated in the University of Pennsylvania in 1833-35, graduating from the medical department in 1840. His father, John McCrea, "one of the merchant princes of old New York," was a tea trader operating 13 ships to far ports.

In 1844, Dr. McCrea left his parents and came west and purchased 300 acres on the present site of Chicago. His father made and lost two fortunes in the east before making a third fortune; and the son, at the time, hearing his father was in financial troubles, sold the land which would later have been priceless and returned east to Philadelphia to aid his parents.

While on a hunting trip in this part of the country, before returning east, young Dr. McCrea stopped at a farm house for a drink of water which was given him by what he called "the most beautiful girl I had ever seen."

He sought a proper introduction to the comely lass through a mutual acquaintance who said she was known hereabouts as "The Angel of the Wabash Valley," and was named Adaline Berry. They were married on January 17, 1844.

The young couple first lived in the Biddle home on Biddle's Island. There their daughter Hannah was born, and later died tragically when she tried to save her kitten which jumped from her arms while going down stairs.

Other children born to the couple later were John who was a drummer boy in the Civil War, Walter Henry who as a naval Captain in the Spanish-American War placed the first U. S. flag on Cuban soil, Caroline, Adaline, William, Edward and Charles Franklin. Of these Hannah, Adaline, William and Edward died in infancy.

The young McCreas visited the doctor's parents in the east, and after their return to Logansport, lived in a brick house on Market street across



from Kraut's grocery. The Doctor's father soon came here on a visit and looked over local homes.

#### BUILT IN 1840

The old home which is now being dismantled had just been built a few years earlier in 1840 by George Cecil, local contractor, whose wife had liked the house so well after he built it that they had moved in themselves.

John McCrea decided the home was just the one for his son and daughter-in-law and offered Cecil "any amount" for it. McCrea succeeded in buying the house completely furnished, including linens, silver and Queenware. This was about 1858, when Dr. McCrea and his wife moved in.

There were soft carpets in the home, and the elder McCrea sent the young couple many articles brought from far corners of the earth by his tea ships, such as a pair of crystal whaleoil lamps which were placed on the mantle, Dresden vases, China dishes and a mahogany wardrobe.

Dr. McCrea built an additional two rooms up and downstairs on the west side of the house, and another room on the rear, all for his office.

Some old bottles of medicine and a satchel from those days were found in the wrecking process.

#### STONE ASH HOUSE REMAINS

There was a back door to the office, through which he went on night calls to the barn. There was a high wood fence in the back yard, shielding the house from a wood shed, pig pens, horse and cow stables, and poultry house. Patients of those days helped stock the doctor's pig and poultry houses. The main barn was two stories, like the attached carriage house where the hostler lived on the top floor. Only the little stone ash house, now covered with vines, remains.

Apple trees filled the yard in those days, and each morning all leaves were gathered and taken to the stables.

During the Civil War Dr. McCrea enlisted a chief surgeon of the 8th Indiana Volunteers and served until the expiration of his commission.

His career as a physician was ended by a serious accident. Rushing to the aid of an injured woodsman, he missed the step of his buggy when he gave his team the starting signal, and was dragged for a great distance, dislocating his hip.

For several years after that he practiced from a wheel chair. He often used to sit in his chair in the "wing room" and watch the north end of the covered bridge at North Third Street. Dr. McCrea died April 13, 1885.

#### CHARTER MEMBER OF LODGE

Dr. McCrea was a charter member of the local Orient Masonic lodge, and was its seventh Worshipful Master. His great grandson is the movie actor Joel McCrea.

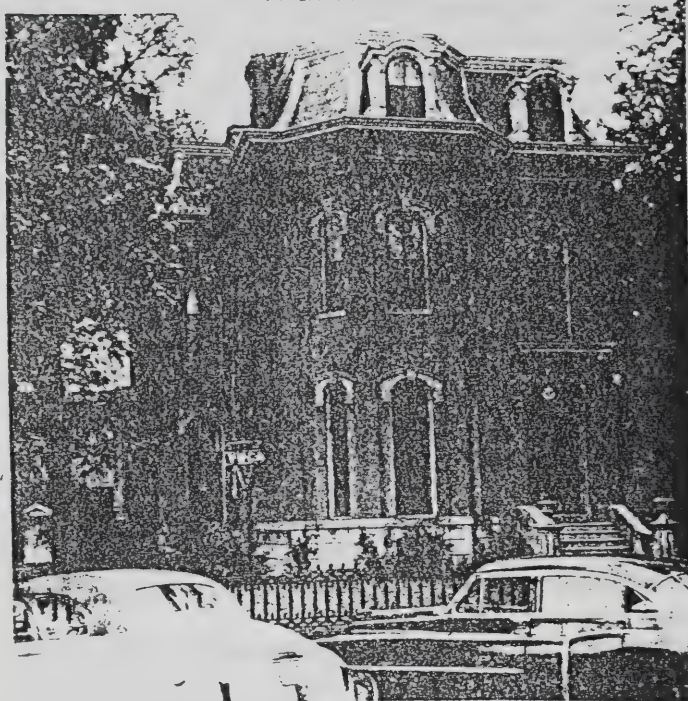
John H. Barnhart married Caroline McCrea, daughter of "Dr. Tom," on September 26, 1877. Until about 15 years ago he lived in the old home. Around 1933 Barnhart moved to the Walter Stone residence at 80 Eel River avenue, until two years ago when he moved to Hook's convalescent home on East Broadway where he died last July 10 at the age of 95.

Mrs. Belle McMullen, past 80, of 13 West Ottawa, lived in the old home for some years after Barnhart moved to Stone's, but for the past three or four years the house has been vacant.

THE DAVID D. DYKEMAN HOME - 727 E. BROADWAY

YWCA BUILDING

YWCA BUILDING



David Dykeman came to Logansport in 1854 and studied law in the office of D. D. Pratt, his uncle. (His wife was the sister of Dan Tomlinson & Mrs. Harry Torr.)

The house now the YWCA, was built in 1870-71. The firm of Joseph Henderson and Sons made the wood work, which is hand carved. A special workman was brought from Mt. Vernon, Ohio to do the work.

The judge took advantage of a law making a house tax free if occupied while unfinished. For many years the front door was boarded and not used.

Judge Dykeman died in 1911 and the house for a time was a private hospital under the management of Dr. Palmer.

Judge Dykeman willed a tract of land to the city for a park. It is called Dykeman Park and is used as a picnic spot and the golf links are part of it.

This land joins that given by Mrs. Philip Pollard for a college. According to her will it was to have gone to the sons of Thomas H. Wilson.



## LOGANS-PORT NEWSPAPER

Tuesday

January 12, 1954



Once fine home to come down-- This old house at 212 Broadway, once a fine residence, is coming down soon. The ground will be used for a used car lot. The house was built in 1860. In later years it was the Pierce & Easterday undertaking parlor. The property was bought in 1950 by the Powlen auto Agency.

## JAMES S. WILSON HOME

The brick house at 214 Broadway, lately occupied by the Easterday Funeral Home was erected by Jacob Puterbaugh, but was bought and finished by James Wilson in 1872.

Mr. Wilson was born in Pennsylvania in 1823 and as a young man studied medicine for three years. Later he became a steward on a canal boat carrying grain between Logansport and Toledo. In this way he became interested in the grain business and located in Logansport in 1845.

At that time the Forest Mills were owned by Beach and Company and he was a clerk in the office for seven years. In 1852 he and George Cecil bought the mill. After a few years Mr. Wilson assumed full control and Mr. Cecil went to New York where he acted as agent for the products of the mill. Helm. pp. 587, 212.

This house was later owned by Mr. Elwood Wilson and after his death it was purchased by Peirce and Easterday, Funeral Directors, in 1925. Sold in 1950.

Mr. Cecil, James Wilson's partner, was the original builder and owner of the so-called Barnhart House, razed in 1946. When Mr. Cecil returned to New York it was purchased by Dr. Thomas McCrea, in 1858. Dr. McCrea died in April, 1885. The Cecil home was built about 1840. The house was just west of the Dykeman or YWCA. Now Location of St. Joseph School.

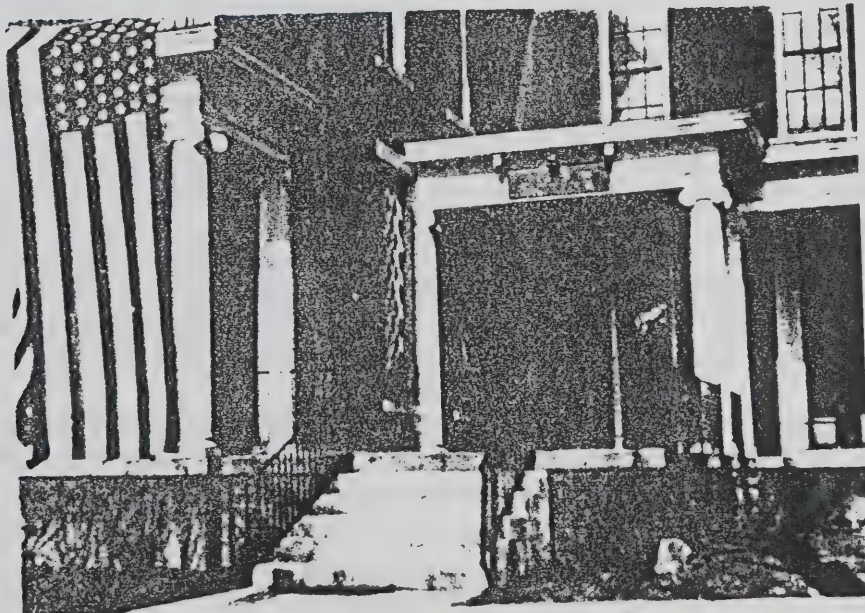
Mr. John Barnhart married Caroline McCrea in 1877 and lived in the house until 1932 or 1933. He died in July on the 10th day, 1945. The home of the parents of Mr. Barnhart was at the north-west corner of 9th and Market Streets. It was razed when Mr. Max Fisher built the house now on that corner.







ORIGINAL PORCHES



NOVEMBER, 1929

LOGANSPOUT NEWSPAPER  
Wednesday Evening  
August 18, 1948

WORKMEN WILL RAZE WILSON RESIDENCE BUILT IN 1854 - 212 E. BROADWAY



The old Thomas H. Wilson residence, built in 1854 and shown above in all its decadent splendor, facing Broadway at Second Street, will soon be razed by the W. S. E. motor sales company.

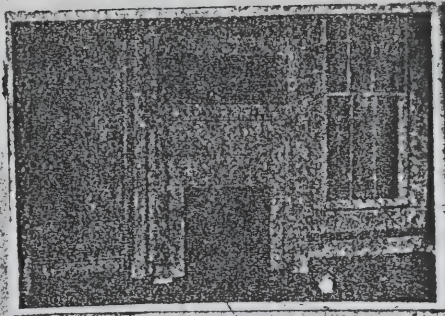
The 94-year-old Wilson residence, at 200 East Broadway, long a landmark of Logansport, will be razed by the W. S. E. Motor sales company which recently purchased the property. The dismantling will be done by a crew working under the direction of Earl Hyman.

Constructed in 1854 for Thomas H. Wilson, early Logansport merchant and banker, the residence was one of the centers of social activity in Logansport for many decades. The house was built the year that his son, William T. Wilson, who was later to become a well known local attorney, was born.

Among the surviving descendants are Miss Dorothy Wilson and Mrs. Elizabeth Worthington, daughters of William T. Wilson, who now make their home at 2322 East Broadway, and Miss Louis Worthington, his granddaughter. A son, Thomas H., also an attorney, died in 1915, and a second son, Joseph, was killed in the first World War.

Freeman Wilson, a grandson of the original owner, now resides at Monticello. He was the son of the late Elwood Wilson. Three children of Thomas H. Wilson, Jr., also survive.





A solid mahogany fireplace painted white and faced in white brick is the outstanding feature in the large dining room where many elaborate dinners were served.

#### THIRD FLOOR ADDED

Originally an eight-room two story house, the red brick residence was remodeled with several rooms and a third floor added in 1898 when William Wilson purchased the house from his father. The brick was painted white in later years.

A white wood picket fence which enclosed the property was replaced with a wrought-iron grilled fence in the prevailing mode of the nineties. A concrete hitching post with an iron ring remains standing on the Broadway side of the house from the days of the original owner while the Second Street side bears the remains of a carriage step.

#### FIREPLACE IN EVERY ROOM

The partially enclosed entrance banked by double glass doors leads into an expansive hallway floored in hardwood oak. To the left of the entrance is the front parlor which still contains the early gaslight fixtures. A tall arched doorway leads into a second parlor where a painted white mahogany fireplace graces the west wall.

All the rooms originally had green marble wood-burning fireplaces which later were converted to mahogany gas fireplaces. The fireplace in the front parlor was removed completely when the house was remodeled in 1898.

The back parlor, once the dining room, leads into the walnut pannelled library, which was the kitchen before the house was purchased by William T. Wilson. Beautiful parqueted floors are the outstanding features of the two parlors and library.

#### GASLIGHT CHANDELIERS

A large white fireplace, topped by a huge mirror, and intricate scroll work on the ceiling from which is suspended an elaborate bronze gaslight chandelier, distinguish the dining room at the center rear of the house. To the right of the dining room is a small serving room leading into the kitchen which still contains fixtures typical of the turn of the century.

To the right of the entrance is a glass enclosed sitting room with

continued

a private entrance at the south end of the room. A natural mahogany fireplace is placed against the east wall and is the only woodburning fireplace that had not been converted to gas.

#### SOLID WALNUT STAIRCASE

A solid walnut stairway in the front hall leads to the second floor which originally consisted of the master bedroom, nursery and two servant rooms. The master bedroom was made into two rooms and a bathroom was added to the second floor when the house was remodeled.

A den, a sewing room, and two servant rooms were built when the third floor was attached to the house.

The garage which now stands at one corner of the lot was formerly attached to the kitchen. It was used in earlier days as a wood shed and wash house.

Despite its somewhat rundown condition, the stately mansion still retains an aura of quiet dignity which soon will be shattered by the sound of ripping wood and crumbling walls as the razing begins.



## BUILDING COMES DOWN AND DRIVE-IN BANKING FACILITY TO BE ADDED

Sale of the Murdock Hotel, at one time one of the show places of Logansport, was consummated yesterday.

The National Bank of Logansport bought the property from heirs of Mrs. Michael Mahoney for \$45,000 with a view of razing the structure to set up a parking lot for bank customers and install a "Banking Drive-In" service at the west side of the bank building.

This was the announcement made yesterday afternoon by Fred Burgman, president of the National Bank, and attorney George Babcock of the law firm of Miller and Babcock, which served as agent for the Mahoney heirs in the sale.

The Mahoney heirs are Mrs. Mary Catherine Crise of Birmingham, Michigan and Mrs. Dorothy M. Williams of Peoria, Ill., granddaughters of the late Michael Mahoney.

## BUILT IN 1873

The Murdock hotel, a structure of 57 rooms, was built in 1873 by Andrew J. Murdock. It was constructed from a general store building, which had been opened by John Tipton and Cyrus Vigus in 1839, which at that time was the only business house on the south side of Broadway.

Murdock himself never managed the hotel. He hired managers to conduct the business for him. Among the early ones were Alexander and Atwater C. Barnett, who were in charge in 1879 when world famous General R. S. Grant paid a visit to Logansport and stopped at the hotel.

While here Grant was scheduled to make a speech from a platform in front of the building. It was a rainy day and while Gen. Grant was in the midst of his talk, the platform collapsed and plunged Grant into the mud.

The hotel also had a massive dining room in the rear of the main floor, which for many years was a popular eating place in the city. At the time of Grant's visit here the bill of fare included 32 items of various meats, dishes and wines, historical data shows.

There was no water works system here at the time of construction, and Murdock installed a steam pump to provide water for the hotel alone.

The building, a four-story structure, measures 132½ feet by 65 feet in addition to the alleys on east and west sides of the edifice which included approximately 20 feet more, Burgman stated.

## COMPLETE PLANS LATER

Details of the razing and installation of the parking lot and new modernized "Drive-In" windows to be placed on the west side of the bank structure. The incoming drive would be from Broadway, permitting cars to approach the bank from the west and make a right hand turn into the lane to the service windows. Egress then would be out the alleyway at the south end of the lot.

The Drive-in banking program is one that is rapidly developing over the country as parking space becomes more and more of an acute problem in most of the nation's cities. It allows people to conduct much of their usual banking business such as normal deposits, checking and similar operations without being forced to bother with looking for a place to park. If their banking business normally consumes more than a few minutes, the parking lot would be available to them for that purpose, Burgman points out.

"The program we have planned is simply keeping in step with the more modern style of banking business," Burgman asserted.

As to when the razing of the hotel structure would be started, the National Bank president declined to say. "We will have to remove all property from the building, probably will need an auction sale to dispose



of most of it, before we can get started on the program," Burgman said.

The old hotel property had long been considered a fire hazard because of its age and construction, and the removal will remove that threat from the area.



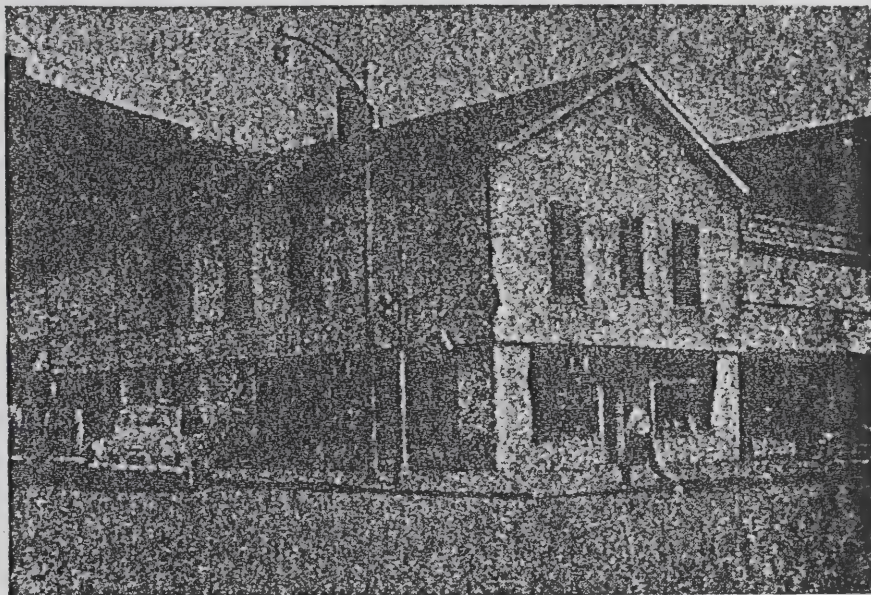
**HOTEL TO COME DOWN**--The Murdock hotel, long a landmark here, soon will come down, a victim of progress. The National Bank yesterday bought it and will raze the building to make way for a private parking lot and drive-in bank facility.



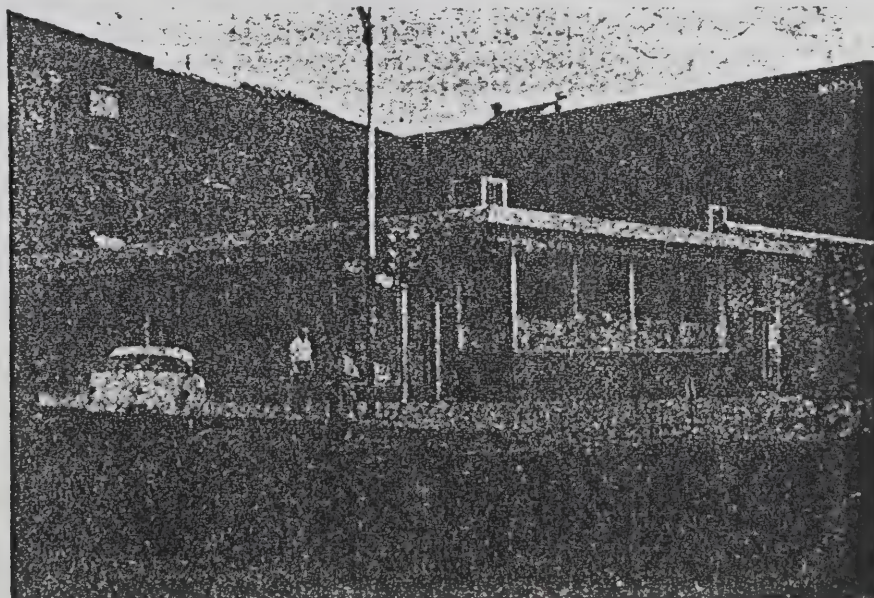
## LOGANSPOUT NEWSPAPER

Wednesday  
August 29, 1956

## ANOTHER DOWN TOWN MODERNIZATION



BEFORE AND AFTER--Above is the new look at the southeast corner of Fifth and Broadway where Charles Barnes has removed the old canal days structure (below) in the corner adjoining frame structures, replacing them with the modern brick building. Tenants will be the Zorah Baker lunch room in the corner, as before; next in double width space, the Keller Clothing Store, now located at 413 Broadway; the Ruth Douglass Millinery Shop and the Sunshine Cleaner down town office. The present Keller store room later is to be taken over the Golden Rule, giving it room to expand.





## LOGANSPOUT NEWSPAPER

## LOGANSPOUT-THEN AND NOW

## "BATTERIES--STUART AND BARNHART"

By John Beatty

Judge W. Z. Stuart who lived where the Cass County Library now stands, had a large square two story brick residence. He was an able lawyer and had a large family of boys and one girl. The children by the first wife were Frank, who became a noted doctor and located in New York; Selden, who had a shoe store on East Market street sometime before he traveled for a shoe manufacturing factory of Toledo, Ohio. The girl was Venicia. By his second wife there was Charles, who was a law student at Amherst College. He was quite a ball player and joined the famous Athletics of this city. He introduced the first underhand throwing of balls in this city; and, by the way, our old friend John H. Barnhart, the old gentleman you see on the street every day, was the catcher. He too was just out of college and a fine team of ball players they were.

Then the next son of Judge Stuart was Thomas Arthur who became a lawyer. Will came next and he too was a bright young lawyer. The last was Burt, who I think also became a lawyer although I am not quite sure of that. The family moved to Lafayette, Indiana and joined with Judge Hammond and became one of the noted law firms of Indiana. The judge was the attorney for the Wabash railroad for years while living in this city.

Charles, Thomas, Arthur and Will all married the daughters of rich families of Lafayette. Burt the youngest of the Stuart boys, married a Miss Kimberly, I am told, of Wisconsin. Her father is the owner of the great paper mills on the Fox river and Burt is in business with his father-in-law. Burt married the niece of Mrs. John C. Nelson one of our grand old ladies of this city who is past 93 years in age.

This Burt Stewart of whom I write is not the Burt Stuart that was a partner of the late Albert Jenkins but a nephew, and a son of Shelden Stuart.

Judge Stuart, when he first came to Logansport, lived on Osage street in the 200 block and owned a large plot of ground between Miami street and Eel river from Plum street east to Sycamore street. He also had a good sized orchard on this ground. The home number now is 216-218 Wheatland avenue. After he and his family had moved to the Broadway home, the house was occupied by Mr. White and family, grandfather of Fred White. It became the first orphans home, the second orphans home was at the southeast corner of Melbourne avenue and Wilkinson street. Then they moved it to where it is today on Pleasant Hill street in the large brick house once the country home of the late Lewis Chamberlain, a lawyer of this city.

This article will be finished in next Sunday Press. I thank the honorable W. T. Wilson for furnishing me some early history when I called on him last Sunday afternoon.



## WILLIAM Z. STUART HOME

The Stuart home was on the site of the Logansport Public Library. Its architecture was that of several homes in the city. See Cass County History - pp. 53-55.

The Judge came to Logansport in 1836 and was admitted to the bar in 1837. From 1853 to 1857 he served as judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, the first attorney of Cass County to serve. He became the chief attorney for the Wabash Railroad and moved to Lafayette. He died in Ontario County N. Y. in 1876.

His first wife was Minerva Potter. Their children were Venetia, Selden, and Francis. Venetia married N. Clarke, Selden married Eloise Landes daughter of Levi Landes. Bert Stuart, their son became an attorney and married Marie Rogers in 1903.

Minerva was a first cousin of Mary Isabel Dexter. Mary Isabel was married at the Stuart home to Thomas Wilson and became the mother of W. T. Wilson. Minerva died August 30, 1846.

Judge Stuart married Sarah Scribner Benedict in 1849 at Vernon, N. Y. Their children were: Charles M., Alice, Earl, Thomas M., Ada Ellsworth, William M., Genevieve Reynolds, Walter M., Nell Kimberly.

Minerva and her father Anselm are buried in the 9th Street Cemetery.

Levi Landes was the first owner of the Taber House, 427 Fifth Street. His wife was Martha Jane Lutrelle, daughter of Fielding and Elizabeth Hilliard Lutrelle.

## GEORGE CLEM HOME 717 BROADWAY

A small brick house, built almost to the walk, was the home of George Clem. He came to Logansport from Perry Co., Ohio, probably in the early 30's. According to Mr. Elihu Rice, the Coulson and Clem bakery was located on the west side of 3rd between Market & Broadway. That was in 1838.

The family lived in this house in the 50's and 60's and a daughter Emma was a friend of Mrs. Nelson. The Cheney family then lived on the corner in the property later owned by Mr. Stanton.

The Haney estate later owned the house, then I. N. Cash. It was torn down September, 1950.

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Emanuel, a brother of George Clem, was at one time a clerk in the Gehring Hotel, but later had a livery stable. From 1876 until his death in the late 1890's he had a stable at the rear of the Aldrich property on the southwest corner of 8th and Broadway. He roomed at the Aldrich home.

At this time few had barns so all the family horses of the neighborhood were kept at the Clem barn.

## NATHANIEL ALDRICH HOME

At the southwest corner of 8th and Broadway was the large frame L shaped home of Mr. Aldrich. As early as 1837 Mr. Aldrich and his brother William had a chair factory at the south-west corner of Court and 3rd St. At the rear they had a small foundry, the first one here. In 1841 the Aldrich Brothers built a small foundry just east of the Forest Mills on Eel River. In 1862 Mr. Wm. Aldrich erected a woolen mill on the Hamilton race on the south bank of the Wabash, just east of Burlington Ave. This mill was later owned by the Nash brothers.

One daughter of Nathaniel's, Lydia, married Dr. Wm. Bell; another, Sue, lived in the home until her death.

The property occupied a quarter block and now five houses are on the site of the Aldrich house.

## WILLIAM W. HANEY HOME 718 BROADWAY

Wm. Haney came to Logansport from Lewisburg in 1851, but he had come to Peru from Penn. in 1835. The Wabash and Erie Canal was being dug and Mr. Haney had charge of the construction from Peru to Lewisburg.

The house on Broadway was built soon after he came to Logansport and he lived there until his death in 1889. His wife Louisiana Fidler survived him many years.

The original house was the frame part but when the only daughter, Emma, married James Henderson in 1868 the front brick portion was added. This was done to provide room for the young couple since the father requested that his daughter not leave her girlhood home. The porch on the east side of the house was designed by Mr. Henderson.  
See Helm p. 513; Powell p. 749  
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The house just east on the corner was built many years later by Wm. Haney the son of the above. The original house on that lot was the home of Col. T. H. Bringham, who died in 1899. It was brick and of the plan of many homes of the 50's-resembled that of Elihu Rice at 8th and Market. A picture see Helm. p. 492.



GEORGE WALKER HOME  
NOW THE YMCA



GEORGE WALKER HOUSE S. E. CORNER 9th & BROADWAY  
NOW THE HOME OF THE YMCA

George B. Walker was born in Baltimore Co., Maryland 1803, May 1. As a young man moved to Ohio then in 1824 he became a merchant in Ft. Wayne with John McCorkle as his partner. He and Anthony Davis bought out McCorkle and in 1830 they established trading centers at Ft. Wayne, Attica, and Logansport. Chauncey Carter became one of the concern at this time. In 1832 Walker became a member of the Ewing, Walker & Co.

December 14, 1826 he married Lavinia Ewing, daughter of Alexander and sister of Wm. and George Ewing. They had one daughter, Charlotte, who became the wife of Stephen Taber. Mrs. Walker died in 1835. On October 25, 1837 he married Rachel Clymer, a daughter of Joseph Clymer. Rachel died in 1876, and after that Mr. Walker lived with Mrs. Taber. He died suddenly in 1885 and was buried beside his wives in the old Ninth Street Cemetery. The grave of his second wife is not marked.

George and Rachel had three children, Lavinia, George and John. The daughter married Tom Whiteside and became the mother of Walker Whiteside, the Shakespearean Actor. George married Mary (Sis) Purviance, the youngest sister of Mrs. George Tipton. John married.

When George Walker first came to Logansport he lived on Market between 3rd and 4th on the south side of the street, east of the alley. This can be verified by the paper of Mr. Rice in Past Time Sketches Page 159.

The house at 9th Street was built in late 50's or early 60's since Mr. George Bevan was the contractor and he came to Logansport in 1852. After Mr. Walker's death the sisters bought the home and established the Holy Angels Academy.

Mr. Walker was not only an Indian trader but was also the president of the second bank organized in 1848. Col. Wm. Brown, the owner of Fitch's Glen was the cashier.

ISAAC N. PARTRIDGE HOME  
S. W. CORNER OF 10th & BROADWAY

The present location of the Kroeger Funeral Home was the site of the home of I. N. Partridge. It was back from the street and was of stone. After the death of the owner it was vacant and believed haunted by all the small boys. J. T. McNary bought the lot and erected the present house.

Col. Partridge was builder and owner of the brick building, west of 4th and Market, on north side of the street. On the third floor was a dance hall, the second one in town. For many years it was known as the G. A. R. Hall.

There were two daughters-one, Minna married John Wright; the other, Alice became the second wife of David Turpie.

See Powell page 247.



## JORDAN VIGUS HOME 1100 BROADWAY

Logansport was incorporated Feb. 1838 and the following May, Jordan Vigus was elected the first mayor. Mr. Vigus was a Virginian but left his home in 1810 to work in his brother's store in Lexington, Ken. In 1828, he came to Logansport and is credited with aiding Tipton, Carter, Duret and McBean in laying out and naming the new town.

He was appointed canal commissioner and in 1832 at Ft. Wayne turned the first shovelful of earth in the extension of the canal to Logansport.

The brick house was probably built in the 40's and occupied by the Vigus family until after his death in 1860. See Powell Page 329.

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Jordan was the brother of Cyrus, who came here in 1829. He was Gen. Tipton's assistant in Indian affairs, continuing the management when Tipton was elected to the senate in 1831.

He was the builder and owner of Washington Hall, a hotel at the SW Corner of third and Market.

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In 1864, James Cheney and family moved into the Vigus house at 10th. The eldest daughter Helen was married here in 1865 to Mr. Kimberly.

There was a picket fence around the yard with large gate posts. These posts were a favorite resting place of the children. Alice was sitting on one when Mr. Peter Dunkle, a neighbor, came by and said "Little girl, run in the house and tell your mother that President Lincoln was shot last night in Washington" April 4, 1865.



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Purchased by Historical Society in August 1954.

## J. B. TURNER HOME. NORTH ST.

The brick house, second east of Ninth St. on North was the home of J. B. Turner, who came to Logansport in 1828. When the town was incorporated he was appointed "measurer of grain, lumberwood, coal and lime".

The first winter term of the "Eel River Seminary" opened in December 1829 and Mrs. John B. Turner was "assistant teacher on the same terms as Mr. McKinney". The terms were that tuition should be \$3 and \$4 per term, the teachers receiving \$100.00 per quarter. See Helm P. 373.

In later years the house has been owned by Mr. B. F. Kiesling and Mr. Frank Wilkinson.

## JEHU T. ELLIOTT HOME. 927 NORTH

Mr. Elliott, born in Cambridge City in 1844, came to Logansport in 1871. All his life he has been in the retail or wholesale grocery business. In 1865, while in business in New Castle, he married Miss Caroline Shroyer.

## RODNEY STRAIN HOME. SOUTH-EAST CORNER 10th &amp; NORTH

This house until a few years ago occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Fernald, was built in 1876 by Mr. Rodney Strain.

Mr. Strain came to Logansport March 17, 1866, from Springfield, Ohio, where he had worked in Capt. Bushnell's drugstore. Capt. Bushnell had been his officer in the war.

In 1876 he married Susan McMillen, daughter of George McMillen, who died in 1848. Mrs. McMillen moved to town from Noble Twp. in 1864 and lived in a house later, the third east of 14th. This house was later remodeled by Mr. Strain.

Mr. Strain had a drugstore in part of the present Bailey block, then on the north side of Broadway, 406.

At the time of his death he was a funeral director and a partner of Mr. Kroeger, father of George. The place of business was in the Manly building, later burned and now part of the city building property.

## JAMES M. JUSTICE HOME.

The brick house at the south-west corner of 11th and North was the home of James Monroe Justice. He was a lawyer who came to Logansport in 1865. He lived in the home at 1015 North until his death in 1889. John Gray once owned it. See Powell P. 117 & 238.

## 1107 NORTH

The second house east of 10th on North St. was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Giffe after their marriage in 1889. It was owned and built by the father of Mrs. Will Richardson, known to many as "Aunt Sue".

## JOSEPH COVAULT HOME.

Probably built by Joseph Covault, whose wife was Rebecca Douglas. It was razed in 1960.



SAMUEL A. CUSTER HOUSE, MICHIGAN AVENUE

Mr. Custer came to Indiana from Pennsylvanis in 1839, and lived in Fulton County for seventeen years. His home was adjacent to the Cass County line and thus he was the teacher in the first school built in Adams Twp. His salary was \$12 per month.

In 1856 he moved to Logansport and engaged in brick and tile manufacturing. The house is evidence of his work.

His wife was Hannah Jenkins, whom he married in Ohio in 1841. He retired in 1880. Helm pp. 498.

The first agricultural fair was held in the fall of 1841 on the site of the present St. Joseph's School. No other fair was held until 1855 and that one was on land rented from George Tipton, now the property between 20th and High Streets. Several fairs were held here. Those interested moved the exhibits to the land just south of the Samuel Custer home on Michigan Avenue.

GEORGE TIPTON HOME HIGH STREET EAST OF 20th

This home stood on a hill, some distance from the road - there was no street then. There was a high iron fence in front, and at the entrance of the drive were beautiful gates. The drive wound up the hill to the front of the house. It was doubtless built in the early 50's and was a show place, knows as Domicile Square.

Mr. Tipton, eldest son of Gen. Tipton, farmed the ground and it is said shipped vegetables to Chicago. He married Sarah Purviance, also spelled Purveyance - and their children were, John, born 1856; Matilda, b. 1857; Frank, b. 1859; Fan (Dollie) b. 1860; Elizabeth (Todd) b. 1863. (Sarah Purviance Tipton - 1833-1885; George Tipton - 1827-1873).

Sometime after 1873, when Mr. Tipton died, Mrs. Tipton exchanged this house and the land for the house at 10th and Market, owned by Dr. Jeroloman. Dr. Jeroloman lived at Domicile Square until his death in 1883.

. Not long after his death Mrs. Jeroloman lived with her daughter Mrs. W. H. Snider in the D. D. Pratt house on Market Street. Later Mrs. Jeroloman traded the High Street property to Peter Moore for his home at 142 Eel River Avenue.

Mr. Moore turned the house to face North Street and added large porches. Some changes were also made in the interior. The ground on High Street was sold in lots and now a number of houses occupy Domicile Square. For a while it was owned by Alan Nelson, son of Judge Nelson; then later sold to Robert ~~Singer~~ who now lives there.

DISHER

## FITCH'S GLEN

In Section 28, (375 acres) lies what we know as the Fitch Farm. Hugh B. McKeen entered the land in 1836 and built a saw mill at the mouth of the glen on Farlow Branch.

Peter Barron then occupied it as a part of the Barron Reserve. In 1846 Col. Wm. L. Brown bought it, built the house, a stone wall along the top of the cliff with steps to the river. It became the show place of the county. Water was taken to the house by a hydraulic ram.

Wm. L. Brown, was the son of Wm. & Eleanore Lyon Brown, born in Ohio in 1817. Elder Wm. was a merchant who came to Logansport in 1840 and died in 1859. Wm. L. Brown married Elizabeth Purveyance in 1849. Served in 20 Indiana of Civil War and was killed at the Battle of Bull Run, August 29, 1862.

His widow afterward became postmistress. Dr. Grabue Fitch bought the farm, which was in turn sold to Casparis Stone Co. in 1892. Powell pp. 674-663. Cottonwood Creek, a source of early water power flows into the river just west of the farm. Farlow Branch flows through the Glen.



LOGANSFORT NEWSPAPER  
Thursday  
March 31, 1955

OLD FITCH FARM SOLD BY TANGUY  
WILKINSON FAMILY BUY 384 ACRE PROPERTY

Sale of 384.2 acres of land at Fitch's Glen, west of Logansport, by Mr. and Mrs. Russell R. Tanguy to Wilkinson and Company, a partnership composed of Mrs. Ethel Pearl Wilkinson and her four children, Charles, William and Frank Wilkinson and Mrs. Etta Jane Applebee, has been completed, it was announced yesterday.

The deal is one of the largest real estate transactions in Cass County in recent years. Purchase price was not announced but revenue stamps affixed to the deed, listed with the county recorder, indicate the sale was for approximately \$90,000.

Real estate involved extends to the north bank of the Wabash River and includes the stone quarry which has been leased to C. A. Studebaker, road construction contractor. He will continue to operate it under lease, the new owner states.

Other land will continue to be operated as a stock farm and will be managed by Mrs. Wilkinson. She and her children already own adjoining farm land and this new acquisition gives them a total of nearly 560 acres.

Deed to the Tanguy farm has been delivered to the partnership of Wilkinson and company, formed on October 4, 1936 by the Charles Wilkinson family.

OLD ANDY FLYNN HOME LONG KNOWN AS CASA LOMA, JUST A FEW MILES WEST  
OF LOGANSFORT ON THE DELAWARE ROAD, NORTH OF FITCH'S GLEN

This home - a fine old two story brick house, built in 1890 is typical of the architecture of the period when it was built. In 1950 the House was acquired by Mrs. Ethel Wilkinson and she has refurnished the house completely but has kept it exactly as it looked when constructed, even keeping in good condition the miniature white frame house built by Andy for his daughter as a playhouse. This house is the same period architecture as the Pennsylvania Depot at the south end of Fourth Street, but the present owner of Casa Loma appreciates the style and did not destroy it.



THE ISRAEL WATTS HOME, WEST OF LOGANSPOUT AT THE CORNER OF  
STATE ROAD 24 AND THE BURLEY HOLLOW ROAD.

This house was first built in 1850 just a short distance west of Logansport and on land then crossed by the Wabash & Erie Canal. The Canal, then active, was only a few rods north of the house. It is a big white frame house (two stories) with a full basement which is divided into three rooms, two of which had fireplaces. Near the house is an old bank barn and every beam in it is about 12 inches thick and made of handhewn black walnut. The home was first built by John and Richard Watts, then inherited by Israel Watts in 1856, and there he and his wife and three children lived until 1905. In 1907 the place was inherited by Jacob Neff. He never lived there and the house deteriorated a great deal. It was rented to some; and, among others, was a well known colored citizen - a Dock Simmons who lived there 2 or 3 years. In 1939 it was inherited by Lowel Neff but it was in such condition that he did not want it so he let it go for the price of the mortgage. So John H. Stephens and later, his daughter, Lelah, took it over. Nearly all the upper windows were gone and were replaced by a Cleveland man who was in the building business, but had never heard of windows that narrow, and would not even believe it until he came to see it. The place was finally purchased by Clay and Charlotte Ide in 1954, and they have made a very attractive place of it. In an old history atlas of Cass County published by the Kingman Brothers in 1878 there is a large full page picture of the house and barn almost exactly as it looks today.

THE BRADFIELD COUNTRY HOME WEST OF LOGANS PORT ON THE NORTH  
RIVER ROAD ALONG THE WABASH RIVER.

This house, was first built by George Jeroloman on what was then the Barron Reservation. When first built, it was a big one floor frame house; two big front rooms, separated by a big central hall. Back of these two rooms and hall were five other rooms. When it was later inherited by Benjamin Bradfield, he added a second floor and a porch across the entire front. It is now in the name of the last surviving daughter, Miss Virginia Bradfield, and it remains today as it was when Benjamin remodeled it.

THE HEPPE HOME SOUTH OF THE WABASH RIVER  
901 CLIFF DRIVE..

This house was built in 1860 by William Heepe, Sr., the father of six children: William, Andrew, Gus, Ferdinand, Ida, and Amelia. The boys married and left the home. Ida and Amelia never married and both lived there until their deaths - Ida in 1942 and Amelia in 1953. The house was then left to their niece, Mildred Heepe Carew. She and her husband, George moved into the home and are living there now. When the house was built, there was a large tavern just back of it. Mildred has a picture of the old Tavern. The old home is a two story brick house with 8 rooms. An old smoke-house in the back fell to pieces, but an old stone milk-house is still standing. At one time there was an old square cupola on top, but it has been removed, otherwise the house stands as when it was built.



LOGANSPOUT NEWSPAPER  
May, 1952

RAZE LAST OCTAGON SHAPED HOUSE KNOWN IN STATE



One of Cass County's landmarks, an octagon-shaped home in Clay Twp. constructed well over a century ago, soon will be only a memory. The work of razing the historic structure, believed to be the only eight-sided house remaining in the state, is underway by the Roberts Wrecking Company, 2 Eel River Avenue, city.

The unusual two-story structure, which has attracted many visitors and photographers during its existence, is located on the Lloyd Carpenter farm a mile west of the Spring Mill Church.

Don Roberts, who is in charge of wrecking the structure, says the home was built in 1835 by Joseph Rhorer, who homesteaded a section of land there. It has since changed ownership a number of times but was used continuously as a home until two years ago, when the Carpenters, who had purchased the 40-acre farm 10 years ago, built a new house just west of the old one.

FRAME IS ALL OAK. Why Rhorer built the home in octagon shape is unknown. It was made of burned lime, and the lime was burned at the Lime Kiln where the France Stone Company is now located. It was mixed with sand taken from the ground where it was built.

The interior of the house is yellow poplar trimmed in black walnut. It has 24 doors, all solid black walnut, but only one clothes closet. Forty feet in diameter. It has a full basement and a cupola on top, 12 feet in diameter, also octagon shaped.

The frame is all oak with square pins. Old fashioned wrought iron nails were used in putting in the black walnut trim. The iron from which the nails were made is believed to have come from surface iron obtained north of Rochester.

The house has two fireplaces, with the woodboxes built under the stairway. The woodboxes also were trimmed with black walnut.

A wooden safe in which Rhorer kept his money was built into the Kitchen

wall five feet above the floor. It is equipped with brass hinges and locks.

In the kitchen are tilting bins for flour, meal, sugar, and coffee.

The original owner had the home and 640 acres of land until 1886

After that it was divided into quarters and then in 1901 into 80-acre farms.

Later only a 40 acre farm remained with the original house.

After the razing of the structure is completed, a circular driveway is to be constructed where the old home now stands.



CASS FARM HOME BURNED TO GROUND;  
LACK OF WATER HANDICAPS FIREMEN  
WILLIAM ROBINSON HOME, TWO MILES EAST OF LAKE CICOTT, DESTROYED WITH  
PROPERTY LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$15,000; MOST OF HOUSE HOLD GOODS SAVED.



## LOGANSPORT NEWSPAPER

Friday Evening  
January 11, 1957

The William Robinson farm home just north of U. S. 24 two miles east of Lake Cicott was reduced to ashes Friday morning by fire, and total loss from the blaze was estimated at \$15,000.

Cause of the fire, which started in the attic of the two story modern frame home, was unknown.

Burnettsville volunteer firemen who were summoned to the scene were unable to save the house, but helped prevent the flames from spreading.

The firemen ran out of water before the blaze was completely extinguished, forcing neighbors and passerbys who had stopped, to resort to the use of buckets of water and scoop shovels of snow to check the flames.

Several men pumped water from an outside well and others scooped snow onto the large woodshed to prevent the fire from spreading while the firemen went to a nearby cistern for water.

The blaze, discovered about 9 o'clock Friday morning by Andy Miller, 23, who works for the Robinsons and resided with them, apparently started around the chimney at the rear of the eight-room home.

Miller said he was downstairs when he smelled what he thought was burning paper and went upstairs to investigate. He traced the odor to a closet and when he opened it he saw flames in the attic through a small hole in the top of the closet.

The young man, who was alone in the house at the time, immediately called the Logansport fire department, which notified the Burnettsville volunteer department.

Miller then began carrying clothing and other personal belongings from the second floor out of the house, but was soon driven from the upstairs by thick smoke.

Several passing motorists saw the flames and stopped to help carry furniture and other belongings from the downstairs rooms. Although almost all of the family's clothing and all of the upstairs furnishings were lost in the flames, everything from the lower floor except two wood stoves and the kitchen sink were carried out.

Neighbors quickly rushed to the scene also, attracted by the fire engine's siren and the smoke and flames, visible for several miles at the height of the fire.

Robinson, 45, is at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., for diagnosis for a recent illness, and his wife, Jane 35, was at work at Memorial Hospital here when the fire occurred. Robinson's daughter, Anne, 17, a senior at the Royal Center high school, was at school.

The Robinson home was located atop a hill nearly half a mile north of U. S. 24 at the end of a narrow lane. Deputy Sheriff Lionel Davis, assisted by Vance Hershberger of Lake Cicott, directed traffic to keep the lane open for the fire truck.

Loss from the fire was estimated at \$12,000 on the house and \$3,000 on the personal property. It was partially covered by insurance.



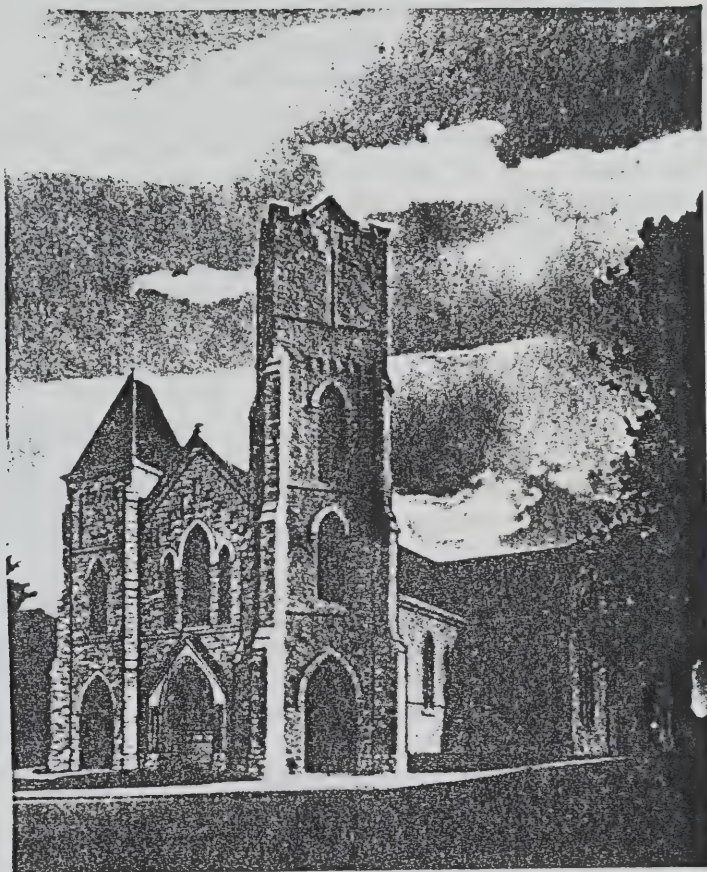


Building after first fire--This is the way the Calvary church looked after the rebuilding program following the fire in 1893.



The first Church--Standing on land now occupied by the Logansport newspaper. This is the way the original Presbyterian Church here looked after it was abandoned.





CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Seventh Street at Spencer, Logansport,  
Indiana.

COVERED BRIDGE TOPICS OF INDIANA  
June 1947

INDIANA'S LONGEST BRIDGE AWAITS AX

The postwar days we have so long and impatiently awaited are at hand, and the march of progress, so it seems, can scarcely longer be denied. As a result, at least two Indiana covered timber bridges--the longest left standing in all Hoosierdom and the one which has stood longest at its original site--have had their sentences pronounced and fate sealed, and there remains little more than a few bleak weeks before the bow to the inevitable.

Certain to be but a memory before the chill of autumn is the three-span bridge across the West Fork of White River on the Southport Road, nine miles south of Indianapolis. This structure, standing in Perry township, was erected by Archibald M. Kennedy and son, Emmet, in 1879-80 and totals more than 480 feet in length. The actual waterway of the three spans is 456 feet.

The bridge is of Burr Truss construction with arches. In recent years the stonework of abutments and piers has been faced with concrete, and steel I-beams reinforced the flooring.

When the bridge was built, the Kennedys installed latticework just under the eaves to provide light to the interior of the long tunnel. Until 1941 the siding of the bridge was reasonably intact, but during the war years vandals stripped the weatherboarding piecemeal, until the great structure became ugly and gaunt.

Many questions doubtless have been asked regarding the quaint "dog-house" on the south side of the bridge above the easternmost of the two piers. This structure once housed a device to measure the rise and fall of the river.

Replacement of the long covered bridge is one unit of a Marion county project embracing the rebuilding of five bridges at an estimated cost of \$750,000. Construction is expected to get underway this year.

One of the other bridges mentioned in the Marion county project is where Sunnyside Road crosses Indian Creek in Lawrence township. We have not had opportunity to confirm whether or not this is the Indian Creek covered bridge at Indian Lake, but residents of the locality say it is.

The old Yountsville covered bridge, erected in 1854 across a deep gorge of Sugar Creek just southwest of Crawfordsville, one of Indiana's three remaining "double-barrel" structures, is being replaced this year by a new span. Since the new bridge will sit some distance south of the old wooden span, there might not be any particular reason for the removal of the old structure were it not for the covered span's advanced state of deterioration and the element of danger that accompanies it. But any plans that may have been made in Crawfordsville to preserve the relic have failed to jell. The highway department has no alternative than to remove it just as soon as the new bridge is ready.

Two years ago the State Highway Department made extensive repairs to the wooden bridge, including placement of bents where the arches intersected the lower chords, but despite the elaborate reconstruction the old span continued to develop a noticeable sidesway.

The bridge was erected by Henry Woolf and consists of a single 158-foot Burr Truss span at least 40 feet above the low water level of Sugar Creek.

Repairs to the bridge in 1945 were the subject of extensive mention in the May, 1946, issue of CONTRACTORS' AND ENGINEERS' MONTHLY.

An Indianapolis contractor has been awarded a contract for the erection of a new five-span bridge over Big Raccoon Creek in Parke county



at the town of Mansfield. For many years State Road 59 traffic has been conveyed across Big Raccoon at Mansfield by a two span covered bridge.

Since the covered bridge does not interfere with the state highway project at Mansfield, there are no plans at this time to dismantle it.

The State Highway Department has also announced the award of a contract for a new bridge across Wildcat Creek at Cutler, in Carroll county. The right-of-way is some distance removed from each of Cutler's two covered bridges, and neither is involved in the project.

#### ELECTRIC CURRENT USED TO RAZE SPAN AT CLINTON

Dorothy B. Lapp, corresponding secretary of the Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, Pa., has presented the editor of INDIANA COVERED BRIDGE TOPICS with a clipping from the AVONDALE (PA.) HERALD of Friday, Oct. 27, 1899, telling the story of the wrecking of the four-span bridge which stood over the Wabash River at Clinton.

The article, citing in its headline "the novel use of electricity," was illustrated with an etching of the bridge.

We quote the story of the wrecking of the bridge in its entirety:

"The 735-foot bridge over the Wabash at Clinton, Ind., was wrecked in August by a Hoosier who employed the heating power of an electric current to do the work, without injury to the substructure. This exceedingly interesting feat is described in the WESTERN ELECTRICIAN.

"It appears that the bridge was, up to that time, the only toll bridge in the state and was owned by one man. It had become antiquated, and the county authorities purchased it with the idea of erecting a steel bridge in its place, using the same piers and approaches. Under the terms of the contract, the owner of the bridge was to remove the superstructure inside of thirty days, without injuring in any way the sustaining piers and masonry. This was apparently a very easy task, but, after consultation with bridge builders, house wrecker<sup>s</sup>, riggers, engineers, and, in fact, everyone who had a plan to suggest, the only practical plan evolved was to build falsework and take the bridge down piecemeal. To blow the bridge up with dynamite would probably injure the piers, and to burn it would likewise crack and injure the masonry. The thirty days elapsed, and no plan had been decided upon. An extension of the time for one week was granted.

"At this point a young electrician living in Clinton came to the fore with a scheme to literally cut the bridge down with hot electric wires, and this unique plan was finally successfully carried out with the greatest satisfaction, the operation requiring but ten hours.

"The bridge, which was erected in 1853, consisted of three spans, with a 70-foot draw. Each span had nine lower chords, (Ed: Presumably three lower chords, each consisting of three timbers, since the Clinton bridge was a double-tunnel affair) each 9 x 9-inch yellow poplar. It was evident that if each of these timbers was cut through simultaneously, the span would drop into the river without injuring the piers. Current was secured from a nearby generating plant, and leading wires were run to the farthest span. Each of the timbers to be cut was next encircled with a heavy resistance wire and connections run to the main circuit. The resistance of these wires was so proportioned that the passage of an electric current of definite strength would bring them to a cherry red, just on the same principle as an incandescent lamp filament is brought to nearly white heat. To make the cutting, or more correctly, burning, more positive, a five-pound sash weight was hung on the bottom of each loop. In exactly 1 hour and 40 minutes after the application of the current each timber was

cut through by the hot wires to a point where the weight of the structure was sufficient to break the rest, and the span they supported tumbled into the river. The operation was repeated with each span without a hitch or delay of any kind.

"An examination after the fall of the bridge showed how thoroughly the current had done its work. Each timber was burned through to the same extent--about 5 inches deep on the top and 3 inches on the sides, the cut being comparatively clean and the wood not being charred more than an inch on each side of the point of contact with the hot wire.

#### SAVE THE OLD COVERED BRIDGES Muncie Star, June 11, 1947

"How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood," runs the familiar line of the "Old Oaken Bucket." To that are added nostalgic memories of the old covered bridge. Modern structures are decimating the sturdy relics of pioneer days.

Craftsmanship of the early settlers served the Conestoga wagons that creaked their western course to a new life in Indiana. The first Hoosier bridges were built in the 1830's as part of the national road-building program. Later spans flourished until the beginning of the automotive era.

Less than 200 remain in Hoosierdom as gentle reminders of pioneer ingenuity. About half are in active use. But their days are numbered.

What stories those old covered bridges could tell. From their rustic purlieus they watched the panorama of Hoosier progress developing. They played an obligato of the clop-clop of horses' hooves, the subdued rhythm of ox-teams, and the thud of cattle and sheep.

The bridges yielded shade and respite from the dust of steaming July days. They saw romance in the brief interludes of young lovers. Occasionally their dark recesses witness the highwayman's villainy. They viewed the skaters on ice-covered streams and the refreshing splashes of youth plunging into the "ole swimmin' hole."

Moderns may have assumed the bridges were covered to provide shelter from the storm. Actually the "roof" was added for economy, protecting the roadway from deterioration.

Historical and pioneer societies have sought the salvage many of these links with the past. Hoosiers are antique-minded.

Let's save these rustic reminders of bygone years. Build streamlined structures for speedy motor traffic nearby. Like an old horse put out on pasture, let us cherish the bridges and their gently sloping approaches as treasured keepsakes of our venerable forebears.

#### A FEW WORDS FOR A FRIEND

INDIANA COVERED BRIDGE TOPICS does not pretend to delve into politics or otherwise proffer unsolicited advice to the Indiana State Highway Commission, but purely as an uninitiated individual it appears to us that the state might be passing up a fine opportunity in not taking advantage of the availability and presence near at hand of a master craftsman--possessed of the know-how that comes from actual bridge-building experience--for the supervision of the repair and maintenance of the fifteen covered timber bridges in the state highway system.

We refer to Karl Kennedy, of Shelbyville, a grandson of Archibald and son of Emmett Kennedy. Karl, who is a district commander of the American Legion, is right in the prime of life and can claim the distinction of being one of the few "young" men in the United States who has actually participated in a key role in the building of covered timber bridges. Karl was his father's "right hand man" in the erection of the Long Bridge



at Metamora in 1914, the Norris Ford Bridge in Rush county in 1916 and the Mitchell bridge in Wayne county in 1918. He and his father were in charge of the rebuilding of a number of spans in Wayne, Rush, Union and Shelby counties in the 'twenties as well.

And just about anyone who has spent at least a half century in many of the southeastern Indiana counties can attest to the skill and integrity of the Kennedys.

#### VILLAGE RECALLED

Dick Greene, whose OUR NEIGHBORHOOD column in THE MUNCIE STAR includes items about covered bridges at every opportunity, tells us that the Cumberland Bridge in the northeast edge of the town of Matthews in Grant county once marked the north end of a little settlement called New Cumberland which long since has been incorporated into the present town of Matthews. Old residents have told Greene that New Cumberland was a fairly thriving village and that its general store, operated by Jake Newburger, stood very close to the bridge.

The Cumberland Bridge was washed out in the flood of 1913 and lodged at a point about a mile downstream. The span was pulled back to its site on rollers and reerected upon its present abutments.

#### TENNYSON HAD BRIDGE

Mrs. Ruth Bacon Buchanan, of the University Museums, Ann Arbor, Mich., reports to us that she recently conversed with George Byers, a student at Michigan, who recalled that his great grandfather, Zackery Shelton, of Tennyson, Indiana, erected a number of covered bridges, one of which stood just south of Tennyson, a short distance east of where the present State Route 161 crosses Coles Creek.

#### GEORGETOWN HAD LONGEST BRIDGE

In 1829 George Cicott, a French trader, built a saw mill on the Wabash in the southeastern part of Jefferson township, Cass county. He married a Pottawotamie Indian and by the Treaty of 1826 was given 1,000 acres of land, from the sale of which he became a wealthy man. He died in 1833.

Soon after Cicott's death, Major Bell was the brother-in-law of General John Tipton. The town, laid out in 1835, was named for Cicott. There were 57 lots and 6 streets--Canal and Wabash running east and west and Market, Jackson, Washington and Bonaparte, running north and south.

The town, although never possessing more than 150 inhabitants, became an important shipping point on the Wabash and Erie Canal. For many years it was the source of supplies for a large farming area. After the canal was abandoned in 1874, most of the residents moved away.

For many years the farmers of Jefferson and Clinton Townships, on opposite sides of the Wabash River, had sought a bridge. There were many fords, but in times of high water these could not be used. In 1883 the county commissioners awarded a contract for a covered bridge, which tradition says was the longest in the state. Dr. James Gordon, who owned mills on the canal, was the superintendent, of construction for the county.

In February, 1912, a tremendous ice gorge swept the covered bridge off its piers and demolished it. In the same year a concrete bridge was erected to replace it. It was the first of the concrete bridges in Cass County and cost \$40,000.



Glimpse of Eel River,  
Logansport, Ind.

GLIMPSE OF EEL RIVER  
LOGANSPORT, INDIANA



Wabash River,  
Logansport, Ind.

WABASH RIVER  
LOGANSPORT, INDIANA



## THE OLD THIRD STREET BRIDGE

By John C. Featty

The old covered bridge over Eel River on Sycamore and Bridge streets as that is what the streets were named 40 years ago or more, was the widest covered bridge in Cass County and was nearly 400 feet long. It was partitioned through the center, making a north and south entrance. On each end was a sign board reading "\$5 fine for driving over this bridge faster than a walk."

The first time in all its history that this bridge was damaged was in the flood of 1867. This occurred when the Sixth street covered bridge was pushed off of its abutment and lodged near the aqueduct. The water carried the large cakes of ice against the Third Street bridge and broke many boards on the east side, but the bridge was built of heavy timber and it stood the test fine, so the large cakes of ice were soon carried over the north bank of the river and all over the west side as far as the corner of Franklin School lot.

Sam Hart's father had a blacksmith shop near where the gas station at East Linden and North Third Street is now. It was swept away and nearly broke the old man's heart. There was about two feet of water on the ground.

Mr. Milt Dunham was given the contract for cleaning the streets of ice so that traffic could be resumed. The ground has long since been covered with about two feet of dirt and gravel.

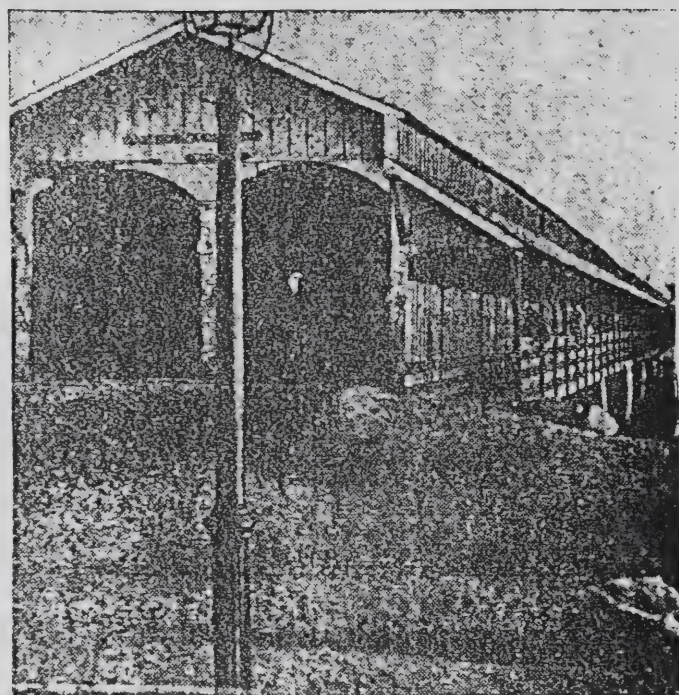
Abraham Graffis, grandfather to George Graffis, was a foreman when the old Third Street bridge was built in 1846.

Mr. Purcell lived in a small brick where the avenue flats extended quite a good distance over the edge of the river at Fourth Street. Some of his neighbors told him that when the ice broke up in the spring that it would destroy his barn. He replied that God Almighty could not do that, but alas, the barn full of horses and cows and feed tumbled into the river. Mr. Purcell rushed into the barn to get his best horses out. Mr. Thomas Pierce, Mr. Mike Murphy and another man whom I know but have forgotten his name, rushed into the barn and grabbed Mr. Purcell and dragged him in time to save him.

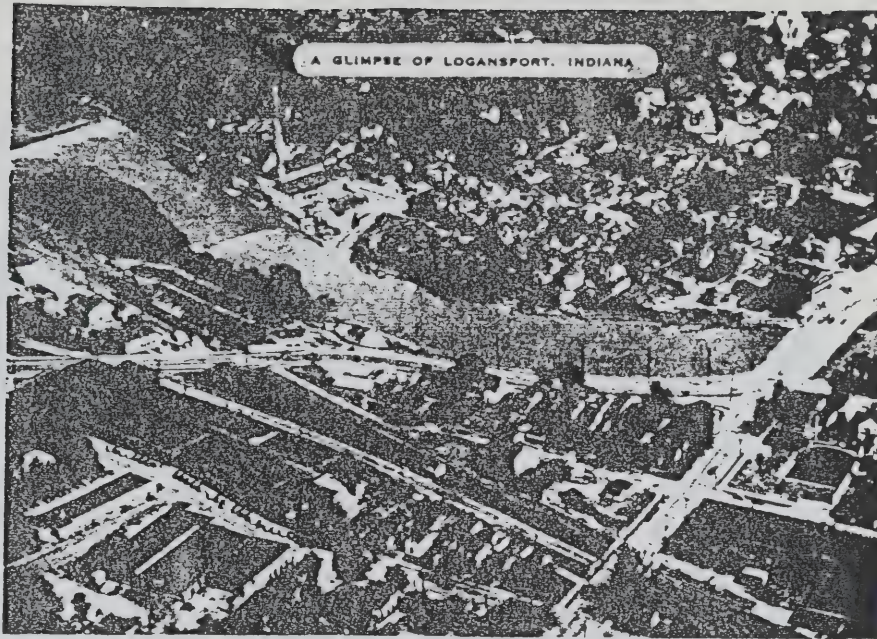
The barn fell into the river and broke up against the bridge, and the horses and cows were sucked under the bridge and were found at Georgetown the next day.

The cows and hogs ran at large in those days and would sleep in the bridge at night. The farmers hauling hay and straw to market would have a lot of loose hay and straw drop in the bridge and would make fine bedding for the cows and hogs. People going home during the night had a fine time falling over the sleeping animals. It got so dangerous that people petitioned the city council to put side walks, (seen in the picture), on both sides of the bridge and so they did and also cut open windows and made about a half a dozen on either side.

The boys had great fun fighting the bats in the north entrance with long sticks. They would strike at them as they would come in, and about sundown the boys killed many for it seemed that there were hundreds of them.





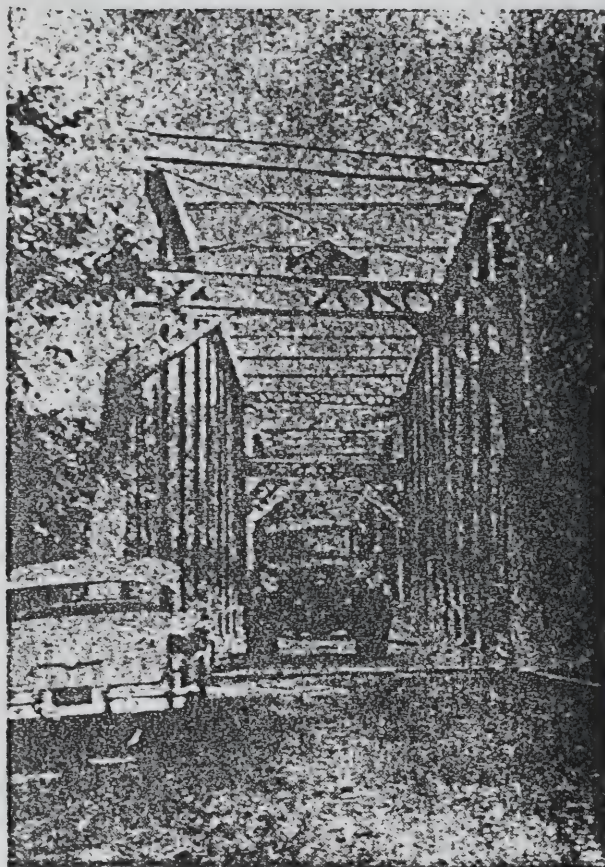


Tenth Street dam and Sixth Street Bridge looking south.



Taken from south side of the Wabash. Washington school in back ground.

LOGANSPOUT NEWSPAPER  
Tuesday  
August 19, 1958

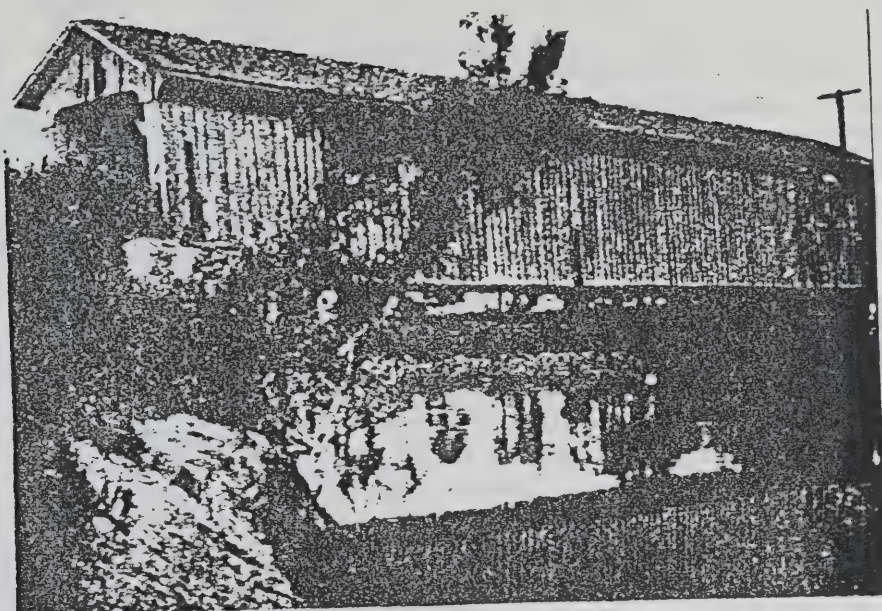


REOPEN BRIDGE MONDAY--The Davis bridge, closed six weeks, will be reopened next Monday, Ray Skillen, superintendent of the Cass County highway department, announced. The Logansport Metal Culvert Co. is finishing work on the steel floor this week. The Smith Construction Co. of Flora and the employees of the county highway department will put the asphalt cover on the floor of the bridge Saturday.

Named for John Davis who owned a farm northeast of the bridge.

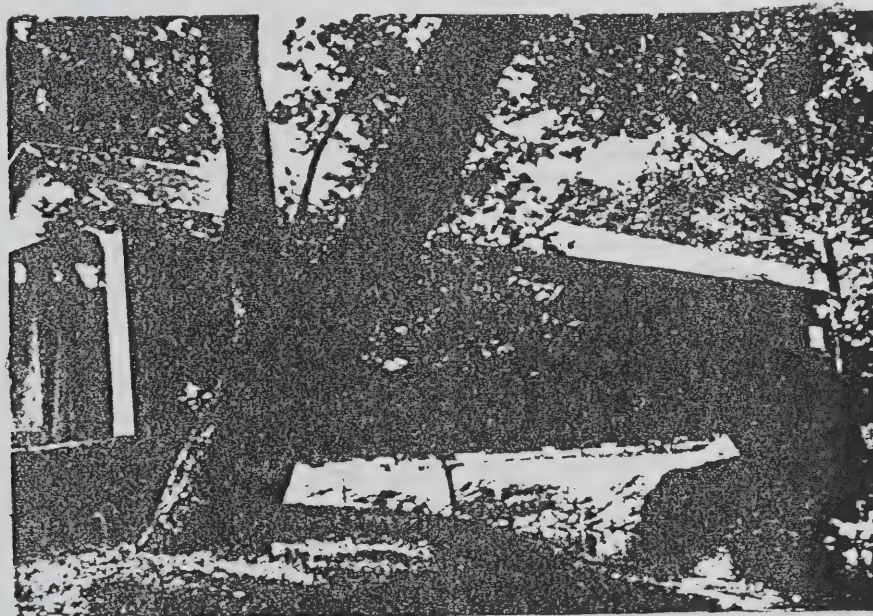


August, 1958



The bridge at original location east of Kokomo.

Howard County Historical Society led a campaign which saved the county's last covered bridge from destruction. The structure was moved to a new location



This covered bridge was dismantled and moved several miles to a new location in Kokomo. Built in 1875, the 107-foot span had to be moved to make room for a water utility reservoir.

## CEMETERIES OF LOGANSPORT

By D. A. Middleton

City Controller

There are 3,029 plated lots in the several additions of Mt. Hope and 323 in the old Ninth Street Cemetery.

General Tipton established the first burial ground on Spencer Square, Ninth to Tenth and Spear to Market Streets. He was buried there in 1889 but was removed when Spear Street was opened, to the Ninth Street Cemetery and later to Mt. Hope where his grave is marked by a large monument. Other bodies in marked graves were also moved but some un-marked graves were undisturbed and today lie at rest under the Lutheran Church.

The Ninth Street Cemetery is the oldest Cemetery in Cass County. General Tipton donated the ground in 1828 when it was covered with forest trees. He failed to make a deed, however, and the City paid his executors \$45,000 for it in 1846.

James Foster died at Chamberlain's Tavern on the south bank of the Wabash River, December 23rd, 1828 and was buried here on Christmas Day, 1828, by the Masons, this being the first Masonic Funeral held in Cass County.

## ESTABLISHED IN 1856

Mt. Hope Cemetery was established in 1856 when the City purchased 28 acres of land from the heirs of Henry Thomas. In 1891 the City purchased 28 acres adjoining on the north. These grounds were plated at different times as additions to Mt. Hope.

The Highland Addition, of 44 out-lots, was purchased in 1925. Part of this ground was then sold to the St. Vincent Cemetery, The American Legion Memorial occupies another part. This addition is now in the process of development.

The Pleasant Hill Additions were taken over by the City in 1922. The Mausoleums are located here.

The St. Vincent Cemetery, lying south of Mt. Hope, contains 10.57 acres. The south front, along Pleasant Hill Street, was recently terraced and improved.

The Hebrew Cemetery, established 1884 contains 1 acre plated in to 48 lots. This cemetery lies east of the Pleasant Hill Addition.

The Soldier's Monument, considered one of the finest in the State, is located near the main entrance to Mt. Hope. Time has filled large circles of graves of our soldier heroes around this monument. In a few more years the books will be closed and these veterans of the Civil War will rest undisturbed forever.

All of the lots, under the control of the City, are systematically cared for and the driveways kept in good condition. Under an ordinance passed in 1918, lot owners pay an annual assessment in May for caring for their lots each year, or they may make a deposit for Perpetual Care of their lots. This perpetual Care fund now amounts to over \$2000 and is invested in U. S. Government Bonds, the interest of which is used to care for the lots.

## NO RECORD

When the present administration took over the operation of the cemeteries, the records were found incomplete because when the City began operating the Cemetery in 1856, there was no systematic record of lot ownership of burials set up. The result was very confusing. No record of interments could be found prior to 1894. No record was made of the burial space on the lot occupied as temporary markers disappeared, and it was impossible to determine where the bodies were buried. Lot records were incomplete and many lots had burials, but no record of purchase or deed. It was deemed advisable to establish a perpetual record for each lot and bring to one place the past and present history of the lot and the burials thereon and to provide space for all future history of the lot.



A record sheet 11 by 14 inches was devised and printed to provide spaces for a complete history of each lot with a plat of grave spaces.

These record sheets are bound in Post binders.

A system of reports by the Sexton has been set up which will insure an accurate history of every lot.

#### USE INDEX CARDS

In order to get the information to create these new records, index cards were written for each deed of record in the Cemetery records of the City from 1856 to 1931. It was also necessary to search the Council records from 1860 to 1880 and make cards from the record of deeds ordered issued. The record of deeds for that period of 20 years are missing.

The deed records of Cass County were searched for cemetery deeds from 1856 to 1931 to find the resale of lots and cards made of all cemetery deeds of record.

All of these index cards were sorted by number in each addition and placed in files. The information on each index card was entered on the proper lot record sheet.

A book index of names of lot owners was then made from the index cards for convenience and permanance.

No alphabetical index of interments exisited and index cards were made for each interment of record from 1894 to 1931.

The Sexton and City Engineer then made a survey of all cemetery lots and listed names on monuments and markers, and indicated spaces occupied by graves, and index cards were made of all such burials. All of this information was posted on the lot record. All of these interment cards contain the name of the person, age, sex, number of lot, color, nativity. The cards are filed alphabetically and we are now entering the detail information in a bound index containing 1,000 pages.

New ledgers have been opened and the financial record of each lot brought up to date. By reason of having complete information of each lot, we are now operating the Cemetery without a tax levy.

#### MAY EXAMINE RECORD

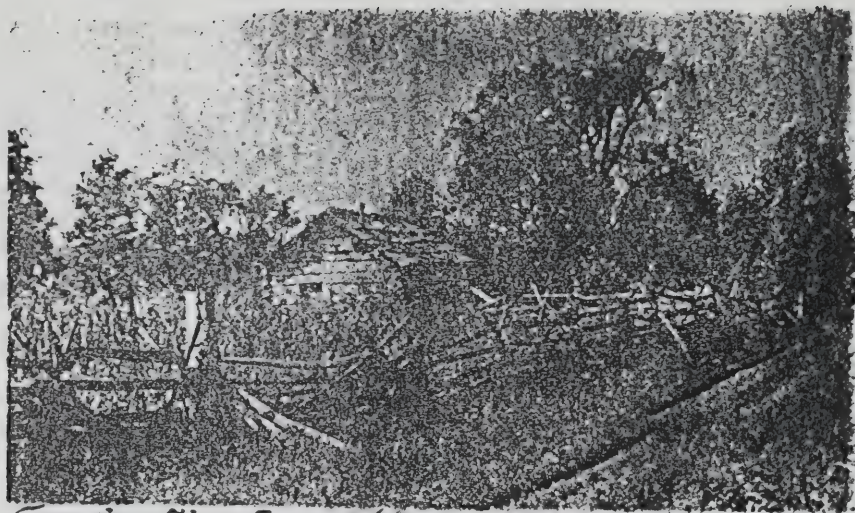
We are inviting lot owners to call at the Controller's office and examine the record of their lot, as we have set it up, so that corrections may be made.

We are justly proud of the fine appearance of our Cemeteries and visitors have much praise for their natural beauty. A new wall has been erected on the Ninth Street side of the Old Cemetery.

Every lot is cared for by the City in regular order. The Sexton renders a very efficient and courteous service and lot owners are invited to consult him for information.

#### OLD LEGEND

One of the legends of the early days of Mt. Hope tells about a resident of the neighborhood who very much displeased his friends and neighbors by frequently getting helplessly drunk. On this occasion he settled down in a stupor near the sexton's home and it was agreed to apply a new remedy which they hoped would be a cure. They picked him up and carried him to a newly dug grave and laid him comfortably on his back therein. The night wore away, dawn came, and consciousness returned. He was startled, he was excited, he stood up, he realized that he was in a grave. He saw tombstones all about and upon climbing out and finding himself all alone he cried, "Glory be! It's Resurrection Day and I'm the first man out!"



*Country Club Grounds.  
Logansport, Ind.*

COUNTRY CLUB GROUNDS  
LOGANSPORT, INDIANA

Pioneer Home, Logansport, Ind.



PIONEER HOME  
LOGANSPORT, INDIANA



BIOGRAPHIES OF EARLY CITIZENS

# "SOME UNIQUE CHARACTERS OF THE PAST"

By Marion Flory

April 28, 1940

The old home town has had its share of persons that have been distinctive if not known to fame or national renown. These old citizens are all gone many years and known to but few of our people now living.

Brother Beatty can tell you who Yankee John was and I think that this little old man was a bachelor. He worked at odd jobs as I remember. This little man (he was undersized) must have been sixty years old when I first saw him in 1873. Little John was an ardent republican of the W. T. W. degree, and a great admirer of General then president, Grant. President Grant's opponent for this high office in 1872 was Horace Greely and the boys, knowing what a Grant man Yankee John was, they often called him "Greely" to make him angry which always worked with the results that little John would run after them to chastise them. In most cases he never caught up.

INDIAN CHARLEY was an unusual character. He may have been a full blood for he looked more Indian than white. At least he was half. He was also of diminutive stature. We now come to an incongruous and unexpected situation and combination and association, an Indian and a cabinet maker in one person. Charley was a fine mechanic at this trade. He could make a roll top desk or a casket or coffin and did when the writer first knew him. He was working for Louis Wool the undertaker. This elder Wool was the father of the genial Charles L. Wool for many years a successful man in that business as well as holding the office of county treasurer. This family later spelled their name Woll.

Back to Indian Charley whose only fault known was drinking alcohol, that deadly poison that Gladstone said had created and was creating more ill to the human family than war, famine, and pestilence combined. Charley was not ill natured when drinking, or at other times. He would say, "Charley boy drunk" or "No good when drunk." He in all human probability spent more time in a casket than any other living person, for while working for Mr. Wool he formed the unique habit of sleeping<sup>in</sup> one of these articles intended only for the dead; but then poor Charley was dead much of the time while in one (dead drunk). May the soul of this inoffensive one rest in peace. Exit: Charley.

ABE BINGAMAN. I mean Old Abe gone now near half a century, at least four decades. This man was a remarkable physical combination. A bird chest, that is formed like a fowl's breast, full, sharp and not broad flat as a normal man's chest is. Flat feet, not broken arches but flat like a bear's foot, this gave to his gait a kind of shuffle that indicated to one acquainted with who it was. John was beset by boys that at times hurled offensive epithets at him. When they did, it was very discreet for them to keep out of his reach for he looked like he had the strength of a gorilla. Just a day or two after a boy insulted him, I asked Abe what he would have done to this lad had he got him. Quote him, "Flory, had I caught him I would have raised him above my head and hurled him to the earth and broke every bone in his body," and he gnashed his yellow canines while the hair on his bare, or bear, arms (take your choice) raised somewhat and he looked so fierce and apelike that it had a tendency to cause me to revise my ideas as to my previous opposition in regard to the theory of evolution.

I resolved then and there that should this writer ever meet Abe and a grizzly at the same time that I would be as meek as a missionary until I got by them but, if I could, I would try to pass them on the bear's side of the road.



GEORGE TURNER. This unusual character was a colored man that must have been six feet in height and weighed perhaps 200 pounds. He was a powerful man in a physical sense. Most all of our older citizens will remember him. When the old Logansport Journal had its office near where the Barnes hotel is, George was engaged to turn the hand press. This will give one an idea of his strength.

Turner was employed because of his Herculean ability to turn it. He nearly always had a cigar in his hand when not engaged at work though I never saw him draw on it as I now remember. He was the most unemotional human that I ever saw; nothing seemed to rile or upset him, not even when he had more beer inside his stomach than most men could carry outside in a keg. I never knew it to upset him. George was never in a hurry as one might infer by this description. He seemed to maintain the same gait whether going to a fire or going to dinner. Peace be to his ashes.

JIM HILL. This kind hearted Christian gentleman was a mulato, coming to Logansport in early canal days. He was a barber and had the respect of all broadminded people that ever knew him. In his day he was an influential figure in the A. M. E. church. He possessed a sweet tenor voice, soft, low and full of melody as his heart was full of love for all humanity. The writer had an uncle that knew Jim Hill well and this man never came to Logansport without visiting Jim Hill, his friend of a former day. Jim was an honest man and considered an obligation as sacred.

SERENO H. HENDEE. Sereno in Latin means peaceful and calm. Many of our old citizens will recall seeing this kindly, joyful soul on the streets of Logansport twenty-five years ago or more. If this sunshiny soul ever was cast down by adversity or his heart pained by grief, his kindly and benevolent face did not advertise the fact.

He was an insurance man by profession. When the writer knew him, he went about the streets humming or whistling some little snatch of song and as he met his fellows, his face beamed on them a smile, (it seemed to me) of love and benediction. This human sunbeam of gladness was suddenly eclipsed by death in mid-life as years are measured on earth. He was that possessed a soul that would not feel out of place to transferred to "a body" fashioned after his own glorious "body". It could be well said of him that after he laid aside his raiment of earth to don the mantle of death he could wrap the drapery of his couch about him and lie down to pleasant but eternal dreams."

Peace be to the ashes and soul of Sereno H. Hendee.

## LOGANSFORT NEWSPAPER

June 9, 1940

During one of the battles of the Civil War a Confederate battery had been giving the Union army trouble all day. Finally the colonel called for volunteers to take it. Captain Thomas Powell, a Logansport man, stepped forward and said "Colonel Powell, if you will allow me to pick my men, I will take the battery." The colonel replied, "Pick your men, Captain Powell." He picked mostly Logansport boys who had fought for and fought each other all over the playgrounds of Logansport. In a short time that battery was taken and the battle was won for the North.

Schuyler Powell, a son of Capt. Thomas Powell, designed and cut the Soldiers Monument in Mount Hope Cemetery which was dedicated in 1887. The figures on the monument were sculptured from life--all Logansport men who had served in the Civil War. Schuyler Powell also designed and cut the Knights of Pythias monument in Mount Hope Cemetery.

Ruben Jay Powell, a brother of Capt. Thomas Powell, served under General William T. Sherman in the Civil War. Of him Sherman said, "He was my longwinded fifer. He could blow longer and louder than any other man in my command. He blew the fife all the way from Atlanta to the Sea."

Capt. Alex Hardy is credited with training the gun that killed the Confederate General Polke whose death had caused his troops to flee panic stricken. Polke was a Bishop in the Episcopal Church. Captain Hardy owned and operated an oil mill on the race along the south bank of the Wabash River. The site of his home is now occupied by the Rectory of the St. Joseph Catholic Church.

When the Detroit and Eel River Railroad reached Logansport about 1872, a young man just graduated from college came here as civil engineer. When the road went into receivership, Charles Freer went to Detroit. He afterwards became a multimillionaire and although he never married, he maintained a luxurious home in Detroit. Not long before his death he gave to the government his priceless collection of paintings and Chinese Procelains with \$250,000 to erect a building to house them. Today in Washington the Freer Art Gallery is one of the greatest attractions of the city.

About 1873 a water works system for Logansport was being agitated. The city council appointed a committee of three men, in different cities to investigate the water works systems used in each. The committee returned, made their report and advised that the system be municipally owned. The fireworks began. There were people in Logansport who were determined that the franchise should be sold to privately owned corporations. The fight waxed fast and furious. Finally at a meeting of the city council, the session lasted until two o'clock in the morning, but Messers Henderson, Uhl and Culbertson won and today Logansport owns its own water works system.

In 1836 Thomas B. Helms came with his parents to Cass County. He was descended on his mother's side from the Scottish house of Drummond, that has given much to the world of literature. Mr. Helms had been given the best education his parents could give him. He served Cass County as a school teacher, county surveyor, and in many county offices. He was the first superintendent of public schools in Logansport. With Graham N. Berry, he wrote a history of Cass County whose accuracy cannot be disputed. This was published in 1886 shortly before Mr. Helm's death.

When Mrs. Etta Lee Tobey, who lived at the northeast corner of High and Fifteenth Streets, was National President of the Ladies of the Grand Army, she obtained a number of trees from southern battle fields and prisons and had them planted in the east end of Riverside Park on the west side of the drive as it turns from south to north. Some of these trees were damaged by the ice floods, but some still remain.



When bids were offered for the statute of Lincoln to be placed at the Lincoln Memorial at Springfield, Illinois, the first award was given to a design submitted by Lycergus Emmett, Sr. of Logansport. Owing to the amount of money involved, Mr. Emmett did not feel justified in accepting so he declined and the award went to Larkin Mead of Vermont.

Mrs. Minnie Crawford Griffith, a granddaughter of Jane Crawford, a widow with no children of her own, furnished the upper floor in the building at the southwest corner of North and Sixth streets which she owned and gathered together seven little orphan children, supported them at her own expense, sent them to school and always took them herself to church and Sunday school. So impressed were several charitably inclined ladies of Logansport, that they immediately petitioned the county to provide a larger home. From this small beginning has grown the present children's home.

With our own beloved "Aunt Mary Miller" there were two other local women who served as nurses in the Civil War; Dr. Caroline Taylor, wife of Dr. James Taylor and Sarah Brown, wife of Dr. John Brown. Both ladies served as nurses through the Vicksburg campaign.

## INDIAN CHARLIE

Charlie was one of the skilled workmen in the Henderson Furniture Factory. He did much of the finishing and hand carving on the walnut and oak of the articles made by the company. He was a half-breed, either Miami or Pottawattomie.

Charlie liked fire-water too well and lost many days work. Many times my father picked him up and brought him to our kitchen for a cup or two of black coffee.

May 26, 1940  
RECALLS EARLY GARDENER  
By Mrs. F. E. Reed

The press is in receipt of a letter from Mrs. Florence E. Reed, 1254 Twenty-fourth Street, Santa Monica, Calif., in which after renewing her Press subscription she reminisces on earlier Logansport.

"In reading the stories of happenings and people of long ago in Cass County," writes Mrs. Reed, "I have never seen mention of Conrad Miller. He was quite a character 55 years ago.

"He had been a brave soldier in the Civil War but because he was not a naturalized citizen he could not get a pension.

"He was born in Germany and came to the United States as a young man with his brother John. Because of his broken speech and his fiery temper he was the butt of many jokes, one of which went so far as to nominate him for a county office. One thing "Cooney" could do to perfection was raise the finest garden vegetables of anyone in Cass County, and when he sold a dozen ears of corn it was always a "Bakers Dozen."

His house was on the north side of Eel river, east of Davis Bridge. Once in a while he brought out his trusty gun and used the boys who were taking his vegetables and melons for targets. As age and infirmities came on, both Cooney and John went to the county infirmary where they both passed away in 1906 and 1907.

"My first knowledge of these eccentric characters was in 1884, soon after my marriage, while we were living with Mrs. C. P. Wright. Rev. Wright, who had passed on in the early part of 1884, was a great friend of "Cooney" as he was of many others who were in need of help spiritual or financial.

"I may be mistaken as to the death of the Millers. Their services were in charge of the Chase Mortuary and my son Frank was employed by him. Ask some of the older citizens if you care to verify this story."

HERE AT HOME

By Frederick Landis

Logansport has had many sons who planted her banner on the slippery slopes of fame, but perhaps her most widely observed son was an unobtrusive old colored man who had been a slave.

The town called him "Uncle Allen" and he was a picturesque piece of life, touching times "before the war."

He used to sell fruit at the Pennsylvania station; he met every train that rolled in, and as the years went by he accumulated an acquaintanceship far and wide.

Travelers used to look out of the window when the brakeman called "Logansport" and seeing the old man, they came out to traffic with him.

Logansport lost a lot of scenery when "Uncle Allen" was gathered to his fathers.



## DEATH OF MRS. BROWN

1900

END COMES AFTER MONTHS OF PAINFUL ILLNESS.  
WAS ONE OF THE OLD TIME RESIDENTS OF LOGANSPORT

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Brown, one of the oldest and most respected residents, mother of Will I. Brown, died last evening at 8 o'clock after a long and painful illness. She was aged seventy-three years and had a large acquaintance. The funeral will be held in accordance with the last wishes of the deceased, in a private manner, the old time friends and relatives being especially welcome. From 9 until 11 tomorrow the casket will be open to such friends at the residence of her son Will, over Dr. Strecker's drug store on Broadway. In the afternoon at 4 o'clock the funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian church, Rev. E. Y. Hill officiating. This service will also be for the immediate relatives and old time friends. Interment will be made in the old cemetery.

Elizabeth Purviance, born Dec. 13, 1827, at Lewistown, Pa., was the oldest of eight children born to Samuel and Henrietta Irwin Purviance, and was a great-great-granddaughter of John Harris, founder of Harrisburg, Pa., and whose name is so closely associated with the early history of the state of Pennsylvania. Early in the year 1844, after a residence at Chambersburg, Pa., of several years, the Purviance family consisting of ten people, emigrated to the then young state of Indiana, traveling in their own conveyances as far as Pittsburgh, thence down the Ohio and up the Wabash rivers by boat to Lafayette, Ind., and by canal boat from there to Logansport, where they landed June 1, 1844. As their ancestors had been closely identified with the early history of Pennsylvania, so this family cast their lot with the fortunes of this state and town, and as a maid, wife, and widow Elizabeth Purviance Brown saw Logansport grow from a struggling hamlet on the frontier into the prosperous populous city of today, and Indiana take rank among the first of the states of the Union. June 27, 1849, she was united in marriage to Wm. Lyons Brown, thus joining representatives of two prominent families, whose history is so closely identified with the history of Northern Indiana, particularly with Cass County and Logansport.

Col. Brown died Aug. 29, 1862, at the second battle of Bull Run, Va., leaving the subject of this sketch a widow at the early age of thirty-two. Mrs. Brown was the mother of six children, two daughters, who have been dead a number of years, and four sons: William I. of this city; Frederick L. of Texas; James A. of Colorado, and Charles H. of Minneapolis, Minn., all of whom, with one brother, Samuel Purviance of Carroll County in this state, and Mrs. Mrs. Mary B. Walker of Leadville, Colo., survive her.

Coming from a long line of staunch Presbyterians, Mrs. Brown united with the First Presbyterian church of this city in 1866 under the Rev. Irvin and has remained a consistent and earnest member and mother of that congregation since.

In 1866 she was appointed postmaster by President Johnson and was re-appointed for a second term in 1870 by President Grant.

About four years ago Mrs. Brown's health began to fail and as the disease progressed her strength, owing to her advanced age was not enough to withstand the shock of the several operations it was found necessary to perform and her strong constitution was gradually undermined. Under it all she was a most patient sufferer, never complaining; her spirit kept up by her strong faith and trust in her Redeemer.

## LOGANSPORT NEWSPAPER

Sunday

February 24, 1952

## THIS CHANGING WORLD

Part 176

By Will Ball

Last week we were lamenting the fact that so many of the pioneer families of Logansport have disappeared from the local scene; that descendants of the old-timers have either left the city or even the state, or in some cases, have simply died out; that there do not seem to be any descendants left here or elsewhere.

Even before last Sunday's paper had appeared we began to realize that we were wrong. There are several of the very old settlers still represented. We'll not go into the matter further at this time, as we have other plans for this story, but at a future date we'll give some case histories.

We've had in mind for a long time the story of a man who came here a comparative youngster, aged about twenty seven, a skilled carpenter, and in his day artisans were really skilled.

Work that is done today by machinery in mills was then done by the most painstaking care, so that much of the work still stands after more than a century, and seems as sound as ever.

## CLAIM QUALITY

Incidentally, while the writer was in France, just after the close of the first World War, we were calling on a French family one evening when the conversation turned to a comparison between French and American workmen. We had stood up for the Americans, of course, but had to back down on all but one point—that of speed. The lady of the house, who did all the talking for her family, insisted that the craftsmen of her land could out-do our workmen when it came to quality, pointing to the woodwork in her own home to prove her points. She went to an upper room to fetch a model stairway built years before by her uncle—an exquisite bit of work. It was a circular stair, standing not more than twenty inches high, built to exact scale in all its parts, and put together solidly without glue.

But the man we started to write about was George Bevan, father of Misses Carrie, Glenora and Winifred Bevan, and grandfather of Howard Seybold and Miss Edna Austin. He was an Englishman, born in Heytesbury, Wiltshire, in Southern England. When he was about 19 his family came to America, settling in Toronto, where they bought land on the outskirts that is now incorporated in the campus of Toronto University.

After a few years, in Toronto, where they bought land on the outskirts, George came to the States, landing in Cincinnati for a while, then on to Logansport, making the trip by way of the Miami Canal to Defiance, then via the Wabash & Erie to this place, where he arrived in August, 1852, one hundred years ago this coming summer. He evidently made good use of the time he spent in Cincinnati, for in December of the same year Miss Melvina Howard, of that city, came to Logansport, where she was married to the young Englishman on Christmas Day by the Reverend Valentine M. Beamer, pastor of the Methodist Church, now Broadway church.

## OF GREAT ENERGY

Bevan must have been a man of unusual energy, as well as ability, for he at once began a very active career. According to an obituary published at the time of his death in the Logansport Star, he undertook the job of remodeling the old Washington Hall, Logansport's principal hotel, on the southwest corner of the Bridge; now Third and Market. The place was famous for years afterward as the Barnett House. Alexander H. Barnett was the proprietor in 1859, but we're not sure that he was the man for whom Mr. Bevan rebuilt the place. The building was unique, in that it had wide porches



over the side walk on both Market and Bridge, or Third Streets.

Bevan built a home for himself at what is now the home of Walter McCord, of the Logansport Lumber Company, at 804 Spear. We don't know when the house was erected, but it was the Bevan home in 1859, according to Talbott's Directory of Logansport, and Peru, in that year.

He later purchased an unplatted tract on the south side of Spear, between 9th and Tenth, laid it out as Bevan's 1st Addition, and built the house at 903 Spear in which his daughter lives today. This ground was bought from Harriett Tipton Dunn, daughter of General John Tipton.

Still later, he bought another unplatted tract along the north bank of the Canal, south of the cemetery, which he platted as Bevan's Second Addition, to the city. William Garst, father of Mrs. Otto Hetzner, bought three of the lots from the Bevan estate and put up houses on them, one of them being his home.

#### OPENED PLANING MILL

Shortly after his arrival in Logansport Mr. Bevan, in partnership with David M. Dunn and Colonel I. N. Partridge, opened a planing mill, which also made sash and doors and flooring, on the canal near the southwest corner of North Street. This business prospered until in October, 1864, it was destroyed by fire. In 1867, he established another factory with Charles T. Messinger, "on Toledo, Wabash & Western, near the depot grounds." That would be on what we now call Erie Avenue, near 9th. We have no definite information, but feel quite sure this establishment later became the Torr Copper Shop. The Closson lumber yards are on that site now. Bevan added a new product in the uptown plant, bent work. The other products he had been making were all produced by sawing, turning, planing, etc., in all of which the desired forms were made by removing wood. In bent work the wood is formed approximately to size and shape, then steamed until quite pliable, after which it is bent rigidly until thoroughly dry. It then retains that shape indefinitely. It is a process that is seldom used now; the supply of straightgrained wood has long been exhausted.

During all the time the Bevan mills were in operation, Mr. Bevan was engaged in building fine homes. Many of those houses are still standing, and probably will be for another century or two, for they were built to last. One of those was built for Harry Bachman on Spencer Square, now the southeast corner of 9th and Market. Ed Pitman lives there now. Another was that for H. H. Barnheisel, farther east in the same block. It is now the James O'Donnell home. Then another was put up on the southeast corner of 9th and Broadway. It is still there but has been sadly neglected. It was built for George B. Walker, an early pioneer, later becoming the Holy Angel Academy. It is now the property of the YMCA. Then there was the big brick on the northeast corner of Tenth and Long; the frame on the southwest corner of 9th and Market; the octagon frame on 11th and Market, and the "Castle," on the northwest corner of 7th and Market, built for S. B. Kendrick. It was reported to have been modeled after a fine home on the Hudson, near Mr. Kendrick's former home in the east. It is now Memorial Home.

He also built the Universalist Church in 1863, now owned by the Seventh Day Adventists, at 813 Broadway. The contract price was a little over \$6,000. The stairway is a fine example of the stair builder's art; it has no nails, we are told. Bevan made a trip to Toronto to learn how to do such work.

#### WAS FIRE CHIEF

Bevan was active in civic affairs. He was a charter member of Tipton Volunteer Fire Company, and chief of the department at the time of his death, on February 26, 1875, aged fifty years and one week. He had served part of two terms as mayor and several terms in the city council.

All the volunteer fire companies turned out in a body at his funeral,

as well as the police, and the various fraternal orders of which he was a member.

Mr. Bevan has never been mentioned in any of the histories of the city or county, but we think a man who left so much fine work behind should be remembered.

Mrs. Ethel Regan is a niece, daughter of William H. Bevan.

Mr. George Bevan has never been mentioned in any Cass Co. history and yet did much to make Logansport a beautiful place with his architectural works.

Mr. Bevan was a Canadian, educated in Toronto but went to Cincinnati as a young man. In 1852 he married and came with his wife via the canal to live in Logansport. A brother William was here at that time.

The first Bevan home was the house at 8th & Spear (McCord now), some know it as the Button house, others as the Matt Obenchain house. The house was built in the early 50's. Later he built the house at 9th & Spear still occupied by his daughters. The ground on which the present home was erected was unplotted Tipton land and was bought from Harriett Tipton Dunn, a daughter of the General.

Mr. Bevan not only built these two homes but the Walker house, the Barnhart (9th & Market); the Baughman (Pitman); the Murdock (Filling Station); the Merriam (Octagon house); and the Baldwin house (Legion).

Not long after Mr. Bevan came here Mrs. Elizabeth Pollard gave money to the Universalist Church for a building. Mr. Bevan had the contract and the church is as it was then with one exception. The plan called for a very elaborate stairway so Mr. Bevan went back to Toronto and took instruction in stair building. The stairway was of mahogany and was very handsome.

A few years ago the Seven Day Adventists bought the church and sold the stairs for a large amount of money, which the congregation applied on the debt.

Mr. Bevan also operated a sash, door and window factory on the canal between Market and Broadway. The factory burned in later years.

Mr. Bevan was one of the firechiefs of the volunteer fire department and at his death in 1875 all the volunteer companies attended the funeral.



LOGANSPOUT NEWSPAPER  
Monday Evening  
April 21, 1958

*no picture*

EX-LOGANSPOUT WOMAN WINS WRITING AWARD

A former Logansport woman, Mrs. Clara Ingram Judson, was honored Sunday as one of the "Indiana Authors of the Year" at an Authors' Day luncheon at Indiana University.

Mrs. Judson was selected for her biography of Benjamin Franklin, which was voted best in Children's literature.

She is the author of many children's books about historical subjects and famous persons. The local library has 37 of her works in its collection.

Mrs. Judson was born in Logansport in 1879. She later moved to Indianapolis and after her marriage in 1901 she went to Chicago and then to Evanston, Ill. where she now makes her home.

The award winning book was published last year by the Follet Publishing Company of Chicago. Other books by Mrs. Judson include biographies of Andrew Jackson, Theodore Roosevelt, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, all written especially for children. Died May, 1960.



MR. and MRS. JOHN ALFRED KIMBERLY, who celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary in Redlands, California, November 1, 1915. Mrs. Kimberly was Helen Cheney, daughter of James Cheney, banker and industrialist of Logansport.

They were married, in the house at 1100 Broadway, now owned by the Cass County Historical Society, (Wearing the same clothes they have on in the picture), by the Reverend Martin M. Post, Presbyterian minister, 1865.

Their active life was spent in Neenah, Wisconsin where Mr. Kimberly was the senior partner of the firm of Kimberly & Clark, manufacturers of Kleenex and other paper products.

Mrs. Kimberly was an aunt of Mrs. Alice Nelson Keller and Allen E. Nelson of Logansport.

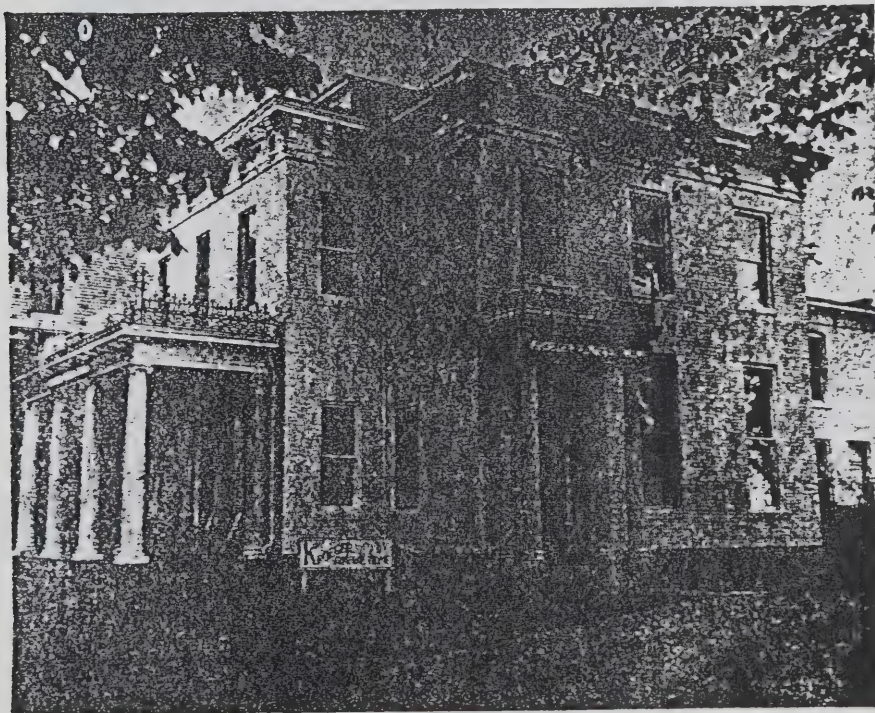


Cyrus Taber had eight children, Stephen, Paul, Jesse, Allen, William, Phoebe, Humphrey, George. Wife - Deborah Ann Cole.

Jesse married Susan (Tune) Smith, the daughter of Ben Smith. Their daughter Jessie married L. Lorce, a railroad official who went east. After the death of Jesse Taber, Susan (Tune) married Charles Peffermare. Their daughter Mary (Babe) now lives in Washington. She inherited her mother's property. Mrs. Peffermare died in Baltimore in 1903, and is buried in Logansport.

Ben Smith was the son of John and Charlotte Smith. They lived and died on the farm in Clay Twp., now owned by Mr. Burk. The bodies were later moved to the Leroy Fitch lot at Mt. Hope.

Ben Smith's house was just west of the Wabash R. R. overhead on the south bank of the Wabash. He called his home "Mint Julep Springs". Wife - Polly Stout of Vincennes. When the railroad passed through his property he built a new home at the corner of Court Bridge (Third). He owned the site of the hotel. A daughter Mary (Mollie) married Leroy Fitch. One child Mary (Toady) died young.



## HENRY CLYMER &amp; DESCENDANTS, IN CASS CO.

Henry Clymer, born 6-15-1734, son of Christopher and Catherine Clymer, was born in Bristol, England, came to America with his parents and settled in Bucks Co. Penn., where he married Jane Lieder in 1762. During the Revolution he was a private on the boat Franklin. Henry died in 6-8-1800.

Joseph, son of Henry and Jane was born 1-12-1770; married 12-3-1791 to Ruth Briggs, born in Virginia 2-2-1775. Joseph lived in Wilmington, Ohio, then in 1830 moved to Clinton Twp, Cass Co., Indiana. His wife, eight sons and seven daughters came with him. The sons were: James, William, John, George, Isaac, Joseph, Hiram, Allen. His daughters were: Mary, Malinda, Elizabeth, Sarah, Ruth, Rachel, Jane. Ruth Died 2-14-1842. Joseph died Oct. 29, 1846.

Daughter, Rachel, married George Walker.

Elizabeth

George build mills. Owned Biddle Island.

William married Martha McKeag.

Ch. Ruth M. Robert. Reed

Mary m George Shideler

David m Margaret Conner

Ellen m H. F. Landry

Family of David Clymer, who laid out town of Clymers.

Emma married Harry Weirick

Annabel Meridith Tyner

Minnie Dr. Frank Plank of Deer Creek.

Ida Frank Justice

Ch. Robert

Mary

James

David married Ella Phillips

Effie died young.

Margaret

Liffie married Wesley Buzzard.

## RICHARD TYNER

Richard Tyner married Emily Ross of Wabash Co. 12-20-1832. Bought land in Clinton Twp. the same year and in 1835 moved to the home. Farm still owned by Mrs. Lottie Wallace, a granddaughter.



GROUSELAND, INDIANA HOME  
OF  
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON  
VINCENNES, INDIANA

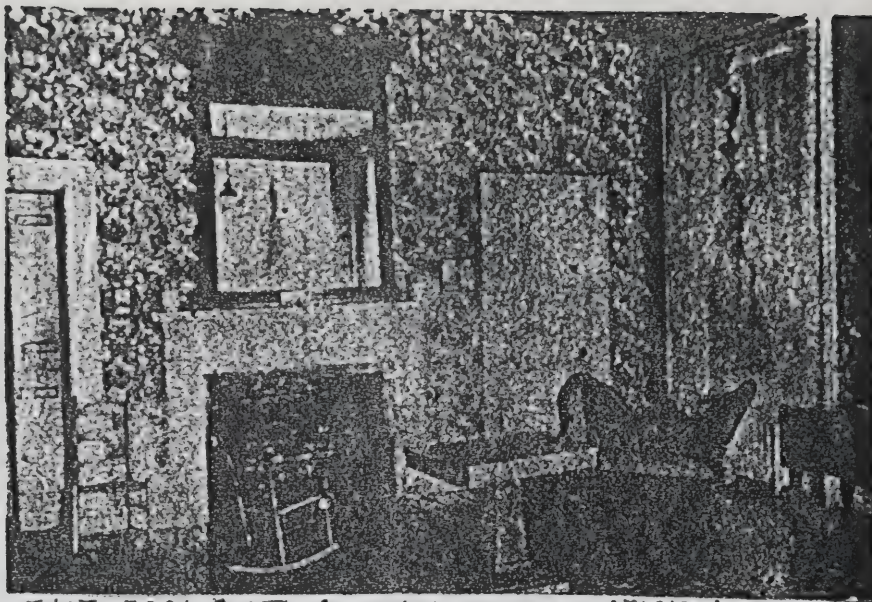
The house at Vincennes where Harrison lived as Governor of Indiana Territory, is said to be the first one of brick built west of the Alleghenies. The brick was made near Vincennes and the nails were made by hand in a Vincennes blacksmith shop. Marble for the fireplaces came from Italy and the glass and ornamental iron work was imported from England.

The mansion has 18 rooms and halls. Servants' quarters, the original kitchen, an arsenal and powder magazine were in the basement. It was in the reception room that Harrison secreted 100 armed men during his celebrated powwow with Tecumseh, held in the grove adjoining the house.

In 1914 the Francis Vigo D. A. R. chapter bought the house, restored it, and most of its furnishings have been returned to the mansion.



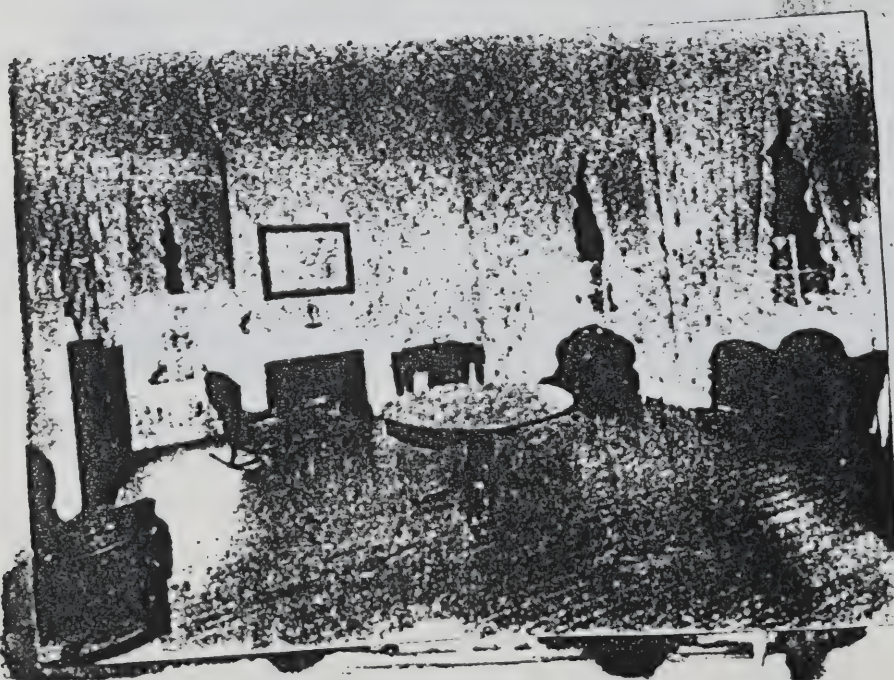




EAST PARLOR - The furnishings are the original ones.

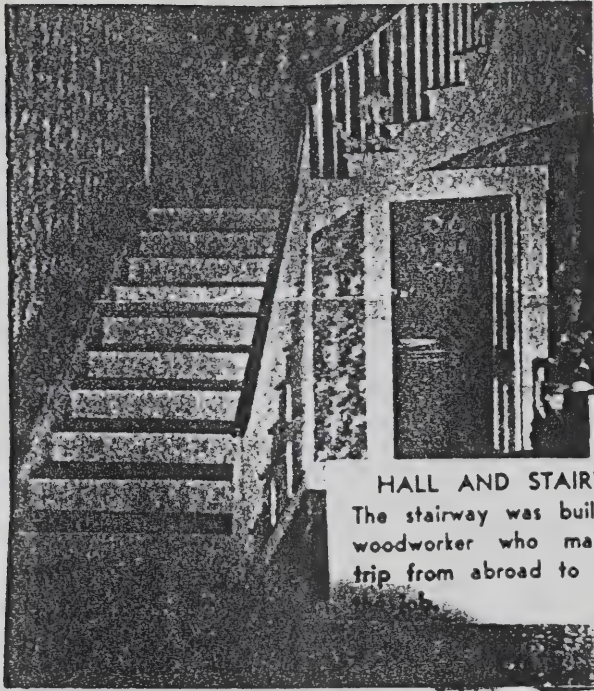


BEDCHAMBER of Harrison.

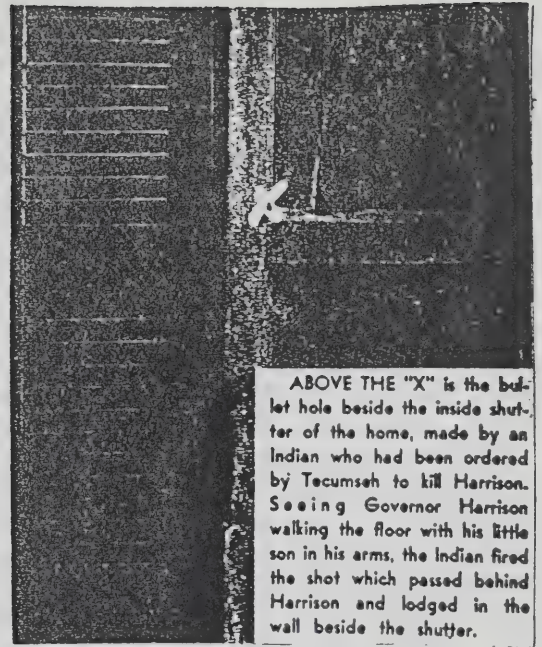


COUNCIL CHAMBER. IT WAS HERE THAT HARRISON  
SECRETLY MET AND MET WHILE MEETING TECUMSEH  
IN A GROVE NEAR THE HOUSE.

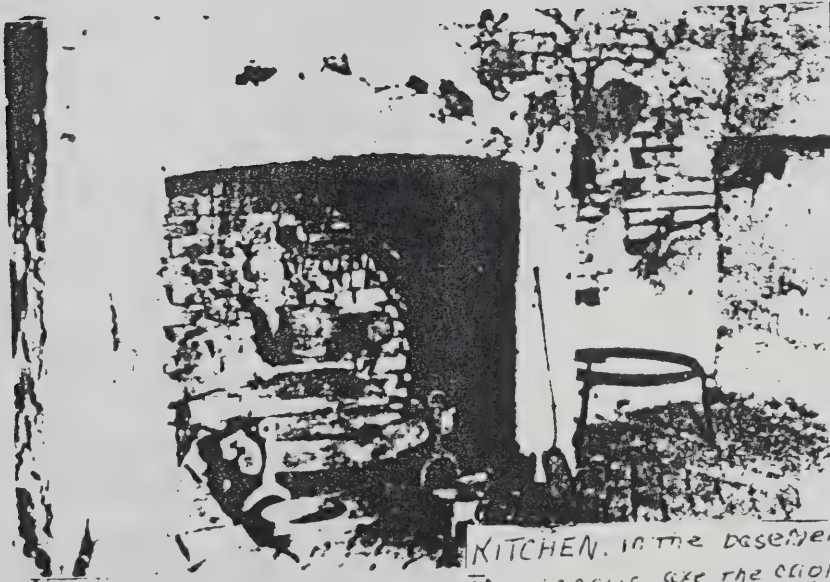




**HALL AND STAIR**  
The stairway was built by a woodworker who made his trip from abroad to



ABOVE THE "X" is the bullet hole beside the inside shutter of the home, made by an Indian who had been ordered by Tecumseh to kill Harrison. Seeing Governor Harrison walking the floor with his little son in his arms, the Indian fired the shot which passed behind Harrison and lodged in the wall beside the shutter.



**KITCHEN.** in the basement, The utensils are the original ones.

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## ◆ AREA/INDIANA BRIEFS

### Historic Open House, Home Tour Slated

The historic Pollard-Nelson Home will be among three homes featured on the second annual Cass County Historical Society Home Tour.

The tour will be held Saturday, Dec. 2, in conjunction with the annual Old-fashioned Christmas at the Cass County Historical Society Museum on Friday, Dec. 1.

The Pollard-Nelson Home at Seventh and East Market streets has housed the Justice law offices for several years. The homes of Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Barnett, 425 Ninth St., and Mr. and Mrs. David Tucker, 1108 North St., also are on the tour.

The tour will be conducted between the hours of 3 and 5:30 p.m.

Tickets for the tour are \$4 for society members and \$5 for non-members. Tickets can be purchased by calling Peggy Wihebrink at 722-3339. Tickets also are available at the Townhouse Beauty Shop, 210 S. Sixth St., or at the museum at 1004 E. Market St., which is open from 1 to 5 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday.

The open house from 5 to 8 p.m. Dec. 1 at the Historical Society Museum will include a visit by Santa Claus and Mrs. Claus. Christmas crafts will be for sale in the carriage barn behind the museum.









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